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The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 123

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 23, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

"CHRONICLE" ORDERED TO DEPOSIT SECURITY OF RS. 6,000

Printer of the Paper Served with Orders under Emergency Ordinance

For Article By Mr Horniman On Authorities And Riots

On Sunday two separate orders, but identical in terms, were served on the Mr. Kesarinath Ramkrishna Gandre as Printer and Publisher respectively of "The Bombay Chronicle", calling upon him to deposit security of three thousand rupees in each case, under Section 7, sub-section 3 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, for publishing words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section 1 (d) of the said Act.

The words falling under the section are contained in the article entitled

"WHY WERE THEY NOT READY?"

"Official Indifference Responsible for Growth of Communal Conflict,"

by Mr. B. G. Horniman,

which appeared in the Evening City Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" on May 17th. Practically the whole article is quoted in the Order the full text of which is as follows:—

To Mr. Kesarinath Ramkrishna Gandre, Publisher of "The Bombay Chronicle" newspaper of Bombay.

Whereas you, Kesarinath Ramkrishna Gandre, made and subscribed a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act (XXV of 1867) on the 2nd day of February 1932 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, stating that you were the printer and publisher of the daily newspaper named "The Bombay Chronicle" printed and published at the Bombay Chronicle Printing Press situated at Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, and

Whereas it appears to the Governor-in-Council that the issue of the said newspaper dated the 17th May 1932 (City Evening Edition) and the issue dated the 18th May 1932 contain words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, a statement of which words is set out at the foot of this notice:

You, the said Kesarinath Ramkrishna Gandre, being the publisher of the said "The Bombay Chronicle" newspaper, are hereby ordered, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act of 1931, to deposit with the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, three thousand rupees or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India as you may choose on or before the 31st day of May 1932.

Daring Daylight Robbery In London

£10,000 WORTH OF JEWELS STOLEN

LONDON, May 22. A daring robbery of jewels worth £10,000 was carried out in Central London in full view of thousands of City workers leaving their offices this afternoon. Adolph Kempler, diamond merchant, was en route to the safe deposit with a bag containing jewels when a car pulled up alongside the kerb and a man sitting at the back of the car jumped out, dived at Kempler's legs in Rugby fashion, threw him on the ground, snatched the bag and escaped.—Reuter.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

LAHORE, May 22.

After a tiring pursuit from one village to another in Lyallpur District a party of Ferozepore Police headed by Mr. Sardar Lal Deputy Superintendent of Police arrested without trouble the notorious dacoit Bhajan Singh in the house of his keep. Bhajan Singh is a retired soldier and is said to be a clever marksman.

At the time of arrest he had a fully loaded six chambered English revolver.—A. P.

Another Mail Robbery

MADARIPUR, May 21. Another mail robbery is reported from village Kanewar. It is stated that when mail-bags were being carried from Damuddya to Palong, four persons snatched them from a runner. The bags have not been recovered by two persons alleged to be dacoits have been captured by the villagers.—A. P.

Smouldering Embers Of A Week's Blaze

STRAY ASSAULTS ON SUNDAY

One Killed And Seven Injured

TRACES OF FEELING OF NERVOUSNESS

Governor Visits Disturbed Areas And Hospitals

Stray cases of assault on innocent pedestrians occurred in Bombay again, on Sunday, making it difficult to restore complete confidence and normality.

Although tram-cars were running freely throughout the city, and some of the shops reopened the atmosphere is not free from suspicion. A pedestrian passing through the disturbed areas becomes the object of suspicion, and if he betrays the least sign of nervousness he is molested and pounced upon.

INCIDENT AT BHULESHWAR.

The first case of this kind occurred at Bhuleshwar, on Sunday morning. A Hindu dressed in English costume was passing along the road. He attracted the attention of some hooligans, who surveyed him suspiciously, and began to stare at him. The latter commenced walking a little faster which led the hooligans to jump to the conclusion that the pedestrian was a Muslim in disguise. The goondas set upon the pedestrian and hammered him till he swooned. He was later picked up and removed to the hospital.

BEGGAR ASSAULTED.

In another case a Hindu beggar who went for alms at the Panal Terraces at Grant Road, was mistaken for a Muslim and was severely assaulted by a crowd of Hindus. In this case the beggar had himself to blame. Some of the residents, it appears, warned him not to enter the premises, but the latter who was dressed in Muslim fashion forcibly entered the premises whereupon he was belaboured.

This incident which occurred towards evening created some excitement at Grant Road, where a number of Muslims were freely moving about. The police arrived on the scene, and removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital.

SUNDAY'S ONLY 'FATAL CASE.

Although a number of Hindus have been rounded up from Fanaswadi, it still continues to be the danger-zone in the Hindu locality. An unknown Muslim was found murdered on the road at about 11-30 a. m., on Sunday. His dead body was picked up by the police, and removed to the morgue. This was the only fatal case reported on Sunday.

ASSAULTS AT BHENDI BAZAR

The Bhendi Bazar locality is still unsafe for Hindu pedestrians. A Hindu who was going along Mahomedalli Road was stabbed near the Crawford Market at midday. Another Hindu was assaulted at Mochi Gulli, Null Bazar. Both of them were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A Hindu passer-by was belaboured by Muslims at Tadwadi. At Jacob Circle and Kamatipura two Muslims were waylaid and assaulted by Hindu hooligans.

SUNDAY'S CASUALTIES

The total casualties for the day was 1 killed and 7 injured.

The following are the details:

J. J. Hospital	4 injured
G. T. Hospital	1 injured
Free Emergency	2 injured

Two more persons who had sustained injuries during the riots previously died in the city hospitals on Sunday. Both of them were Muslims. One of them of a bullet-wound and the other of injuries inflicted by rioters.

This brings the total casualties on Sunday to 3 dead. The riots have so far claimed 154 deaths and nearly 1700 injured.

GOVERNOR VISITS DISTURBED AREAS.

The Governor of Bombay toured the disturbed areas, and visited the G. T. Hospital and the K. E. M. Hospital. He went round the casualty ward of both the hospitals.

Hungarian Flyer Killed

LONDON, May 21.

Rome.—The famous Hungarian trans-Atlantic flyer George Endre was killed when his machine overturned while landing at the Litorio airport. Endre with his companion Alexander Magyar flew from Harbour Grace to within 31 miles of Budapest last July.—Reuter.

"GEORGES PHILIPPAR" DISASTER

Lingering Hopes Of Victims' Relatives

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 21.

Paris.—The Messageries Maritimes Office are still besieged by anxious relatives of victims of the "Georges Philippard" disaster. While all hopes have not been abandoned, little importance is attached to the report that a lifeboat was seen near Cape Guardafui. Meantime, interest centres round the mysterious cause of fire and the question of responsibility. There is no doubt that a searching inquiry will be held when the Captain and the officers return to France.

WITHDRAWAL OF LETTER-BOXES IN BENARES.

(By Mail.)

BENARES, May 20.

Owing to the removal of four wall letter-boxes by unknown persons about fifty letter boxes have so far been withdrawn from unsafe centres by the postal authorities.—A. P.

First Triumphant Solo Flight By Woman

MRS. PUTNAM'S RECORD BEATING TRANS-ATLANTIC DASH

HARBOUR GRACE (Newfoundland), May 22. Mrs. Putnam, wife of the well-known publisher, formerly Miss Amelal Earheart, the first woman passenger on a trans-Atlantic aeroplane, started to-day on a solo flight to Paris.—Reuter.

LANDS ON FIELD.

(Later). Miss Earheart landed on a field a mile from Londonderry. She decided to come down owing to a slight leakage of the petrol gauge, and announced her arrival by telephone to Reuter, saying triumphantly "I have done it!"

A NEW RECORD.

She covered the distance in approximately 15 hours, thus creating a new record and beating by a few minutes the time taken by Sir John Alcock and Sir Whittton Brown who had landed in Ireland in 1919 after the first trans-Atlantic flight, their time being 16 hours 12 minutes.—Reuter.

HOOPER'S CONGRATULATIONS. New York.—President Hoover has cabled his congratulations to Mrs. Putnam.—Reuter.

WOMAN'S FIRST SOLO FLIGHT.

Miss Earheart's is the sixteenth West to East flight across the Atlantic and the first solo flight by woman. The distance of her

flight on direct line is nearly 2,000 miles.

Since her first flight across the Atlantic four years ago Miss Earheart has been engaged in social work in America but has continued her flying activities, and recently established unofficial height record of 19,000 feet for autogyros. Last year, Miss Earheart married G. P. Putnam, publisher and explorer, who has given his approval to the present flight.

"SPLENDID FEAT"

News of Miss Earheart's triumph is splashed in the London evening papers, whose headings pay generous tributes to the splendid feat. Her success has also aroused enthusiasm in France. Large crowd which assembled at Le Bourget to welcome the flier, though disappointed at her non-arrival burst into excited cheers when news was received of her landing in Ireland.

AMERICA JUBILANT.

New York.—America is jubilant over Miss Earheart's record flight. "Of course I am overjoyed," said her husband Putnam when informed that she had landed at Londonderry. "But we who knew her well were sure that she would do it. She has more calm courage than anybody I ever knew." By curious misadventure, which proved incorrect, was received just before it was known that she had landed in Ireland, that she had crashed on arrival in Paris.

10 Years Rigorous For Bapat

ALLAHABAD, May 22. An Ajmere Telegram says that Ramchander Bapat has been sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment, seven years for attempted murder of Mr. Gibson, Commissioner and three years for attempt to murder Inspector Syed Ali and three years under the arms act.

The first two sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN SENTENCED.

BENARES, May 20. A local Congressman was today sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10, in default, to undergo one month's further imprisonment. Four Congress volunteers were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each on the charge of participating in Congress demonstrations.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT OF GREECE RESIGNS SEQUEL TO SUSPENSION OF EXTERNAL DEBT PAYMENTS

LONDON, May 21.

ATHENS.—The Government has resigned.—Reuter.

LATER

The Government has resigned as a result of succession of financial difficulties which crystallised in suspension of external debt payments.—Reuter's Special.

WHY GREECE FAILED TO PAY

RUGBY, May 21. A reply has been received by the British Government to the recent protest of British representatives in Greece, supporting the formal protest made by the International Financial Commission at Athens against the failure of the Greek Government to carry out its legal obligations in regard to foreign loans.

The British Government have been informed that the present financial situation of Greece has compelled the Greek Government to suspend temporarily the transfer into foreign currency of funds for the payment of coupons of Greek loans maturing on May 1 as if such payments were continued the complete collapse of the drachm would follow, since the only remedy for the ensuing bud-

get deficit would be a fresh issue of paper money.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS.

The Greek Government hope that the temporary suspension of payments will enable them to await the results of the Lausanne Conference and to reach an agreement with their creditors. They state that creditors would benefit and Greece would be able to make them fair and as far as possible satisfactory proposals.

The Greek Government are prepared to submit the whole question to arbitration, which might include the capacity of Greece to pay. Similar replies are understood to have been received by the French and Italian Governments.—B.O.W.



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TRADE AND FINANCE BUSINESS IN ALL MARKETS AT A STAND STILL

Government Reject All Treasury Bills

PREPARATION FOR A NEW LOAN

(From Our Special Correspondent),
Bombay, May 28.
Owing to serious disturbances in the City, business in all the principal markets was at a stand still.

MONEY.
The money market was quietly steady with call funds quoted at about 3-1/2 to 4 per cent. Sales of treasury bills during the week amounted to Rs. 211.25 lacs while maturities aggregated Rs. 363.25 lacs. Government rejected all tenders of treasury bills under Rs. 98-15 and the rate for intermediate has been raised to Rs. 99-1/2 giving a yield of about Rs. 3-1/2. It is generally expected that the sale of these bills will be shortly suspended in order to facilitate the flotation of new rupee loan which is usually issued at about this time of the year. There are other factors also favouring the issue of the new loan at this present juncture. The security market is healthy with a fair amount of investment demand. If there were the new loan is issued at a reasonable rate of interest compatible with the present security prices, it is probable that not only will Government be able to convert the 1932 bonds with ease, but also get a fair amount of subscriptions in cash.

The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a small increase of Rs. 27.11 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3-3/4 per cent.; two months 3 1/2 per cent.; three months 3-1/4 per cent. and six months 3 per cent.

Since Great Britain abandoned the gold standard in September, it was the first occasion that the Bank of England acquired £2,982,000 bar gold during this week. Closely following as it does, the announcement that a provision of £150 million was being made in the British Budget for the current year for purposes of equalisation of exchanges, the market believes this purchase to be a part of that programme and it is quite likely that the Bank of England will continue to buy gold in the open market. Although it is very difficult to say when the actual stabilisation of the pound will take place and at what level, the recent acquisition of gold is at least significant of the fact that Government are now taking necessary steps prior to actual stabilisation.

IMPERIAL BANK.
The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 13th May 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 127.24 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 9,58,81,000 as compared with Rs. 15.22 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.06, an increase of Rs. 2.14 per cent over last week. Loans have declined by Rs. 109.73 lacs, while Cash credits and inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 55.11 lacs and by Rs. 6.64 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 88.36 lacs to Rs. 6.18 crores and other deposits by Rs. 73.65 lacs to Rs. 60.25 crores. The item of Ways and Means advances to Government shows a reduction of Rs. 2-1/2 crores, thus completely liquidating such borrowings by Government. The bank rate still stands at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.
Although prices of the gilt-edged securities were quite steady, the volume of business transacted was of a hand to mouth nature. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper is quoted at Rs. 63-10 and 5 per cent 1945-55 loan improved to Rs. 100-6. 1933 loans remained unchanged at Rs. 100-5, while 1935 and 1939-44 loans stood at Rs. 98 and Rs. 95 respectively. 8 per cent 1932 bond is quoted at Rs. 100-10 and 1933-36 bonds at Rs. 100-5. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan improved to Rs. 104-12 and Treasury bonds to Rs. 102-6. 4 per cent. Loan due 1963-70 gained about Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 71, while 1934-37 showed no alteration at Rs. 92-3/4. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan gained about 12 annas to Rs. 80-8, while 1934 bonds eased slightly to Rs. 97-10.

EXCHANGE.
The sterling exchange market ruled fairly steady with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-15/16d. and buyers at 1s. 5-31/32d. but rates eased 1/32d. towards the close owing to lack of business. The strength was largely a reflection of conditions in the outside markets, business in the local market being completely paralysed. Gold arrivals fell off almost completely and even merchandise movement was negligible. The following are the forward rates:—May 1/5-29/32; upto 15th June 1/5-7/8; June 1/5-27/32 and July to December 1/5-13/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving during the week from Dol. 3.65-1/2 to Dol. 3.68-1/16 declined to Dol. 3.66-7/8 but closed at Dol. 3.67-3/4. French Francs moved between 92.53 and 93.31. The Belgas showed no

change at 26.00 and the Italian Lira depreciated to 71.50.

GOLD.
No business was transacted in the gold market and prices varied in consonance with fluctuations in the London New York cross rate. Ready which was quoted at about Rs. 28/4 at the opening declined to Rs. 28 towards the close. The total exports during the last week per s.s. "Comorin" amounted to Rs. 89.34 lacs. The daily offtake is very poor, bordering on 2000 tolas and stocks continue unchanged at about 24 lacs tolas. In London the price of gold moved between 113s. 7d. and 113s. 2d. closing at 113s. 11d. The quotation for sovereigns after a slight spurt to Rs. 17-12 closed at Rs. 17-10 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-4 and Rs. 28-0 for ready and 21st May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 94,370 in bar and coin.

SILVER.
Owing to the silver market being closed, the erratic movements in the Shanghai tael were not at all reflected here. The price of ready on Saturday stood at Rs. 56-5 and the closing is Rs. 56 per 100 tolas. The daily offtake has dwindled to about 20 bars owing to disturbances and stocks stand at the high figure of about 9600 bars. The Shanghai tael improving from 1s. 8-3/8d. to 1s. 8-3/4d. on Tuesday declined sharply to 1s. 7-15/16d but closed at 1s. 8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 17-5/16d. and 16-7/8d. for ready and 17-7/16d. and 17d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-5 and 56-0 for ready, Rs. 56-7 and Rs. 56-1 for 24th May settlement and Rs. 56-11 and Rs. 56-4 for 23rd June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £32,800. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 4,879 in coin.

SHARES.
The share market was open for business only for one day, Saturday, when small business was done and prices were almost unchanged. The following were the last quotations:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 630; Century Rs. 196/4; Central India Rs. 246/4; Crescent Rs. 46/4; Fashiohy Rs. 286/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 222/8; Kohinoor Rs. 111/4; New Great Rs. 111/4; Pearls Rs. 150/4; Simplex Rs. 18/2 and Swadeshi Rs. 185x.

Fluctuations in the miscellaneous section were narrow in sympathy with cotton mill shares. Tata Iron Ordys. improved slightly to Rs. 22/6, with Defts. unchanged at Rs. 24/5. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 123/2 and Tata Powers at Rs. 540, while Andhra Valley receded slightly to Rs. 830. Aleokeys remained unchanged at Rs. 98/4 xd. Bombay Burma shares improved to Rs. 305/10 and Bombay Trams to Rs. 114/6. Bombay Steam shares are quoted at Rs. 200. Bundi Cements were placed at Rs. 13/12xd. and India Cements at Rs. 186/12. Katni Ordys. stood at Rs. 149/6 with Defts. unchanged at Rs. 520. Railway shares showed little or no price changes.

Imperial Bank shares improved from Rs. 102/8 to Rs. 103/5 with Contributors quoted at Rs. 250. Bank of India shares showed slight strength quoting at Rs. 66/3 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/14.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the Season 1931-32.

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30, the area under the Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 3.4 and 3.7 per cent, respectively of the total area under the crops in whole India.

The figures for the year under report, that is, for 1931-32, shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rapeseed crops sown about October-November 1931.

Estimates up to 1st May 1932.

The latest reports show the total area under these oilseed crops as shown below:—

	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
	Acre.	Acre.
British Districts	126,000	124,000
Indian States	9,400	23,000
Total	135,400	147,000

The area under Linseed is 6.5 per cent, below the final revised area of the last year but 7.7 per cent, over the average actual area

ASK YOUR DENTIST

—What bleeding aching gums are a sign of. He will tell you that when your gums bleed it is nature's way of saying that they are in a dangerous state of ill-health. This bad condition may arise from a multiplicity of causes but, once they have bled it is their cure that is the first and most important question.

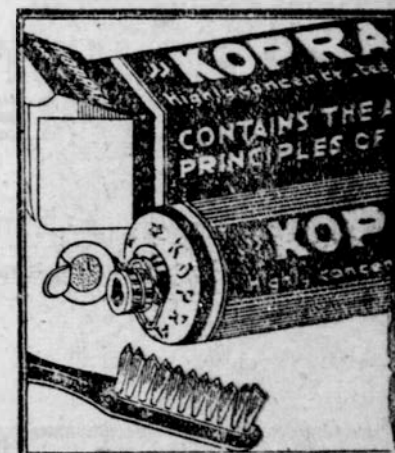
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The outturn of Linseed is 3.6 per cent, below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year but 23.3 per cent, over the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Rapeseed the outturn is 40.7 and 47.0 per cent, respectively below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

IMPORTANT FIND MADE BY SCIENTISTS

Vitamine C Isolated

A young Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh announced recently: "We have isolated and identified Vitamine C." For five years, Dr. C. C. King, not quite 35, and his associates, have laboured for a solution long sought by research scientists. The importance of his work, the exacting calculations, the arduous research and the patient tests found no place in Dr. King's

simple announcement. But he explained at length that he had concentrated the vitamines from lemon juice.

Vitamine C is plentiful in lemons, oranges, tomatoes, potatoes and certain other vegetables and fruits. Its effects upon the human body also have been known for quite some time. Dr. King said, but how it accomplishes its tasks has remained a mystery. Also it was known that a lack of vitamine C in the diet of humans resulted in scurvy and forms of malnutrition.

So Dr. King fed the substance he identified as vitamine C to guinea pigs. Foods known to contain the vitamine were excluded from the diet of the little animals. Dr. King found they did not develop scurvy. Their vitality was not impaired.

Pressed for explanation, Dr. King said the principal significance of the result is "that it is one step in understanding the chemical reactions which characterize normal processes of living tissues. It will make possible further study of the specific role that vitamine C plays in the body."

OUTTURN.
The estimated outturn of the two oilseeds works out as stated below:—

	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
	Tons.	Tons.
British Districts	13,400	12,000
Indian States	800	4,000
Total	14,200	16,000

GOOD HEALTH

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When the system is overloaded and clogged with waste matter, poisonous acids and toxins form which sow the seeds of rheumatic and many other serious conditions. APPENDICITIS PIMPLES BLOOD PRESSURE LOSS OF APPETITE Big troubles, little ones—constipation is a basic and contributory cause of all. So don't forget your daily dose of

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Future Of Treaties

FOREIGN POWERS MUST
SUPPORT BRUENING

Reviewing the position resulting from the Prussian elections, the "Spectator" says:—

Herr Adolf Hitler achieved substantially what he was expected to achieve, and the situation created is substantially what it was expected to be. Of the various State elections the only one that seriously matters is the Prussian, and what matters about that is not so much the political dilemma created in that greatest of German States, as the bearing the voting has on the international problems with whose solution the statesmen of the world are grappling. The question of order or chaos in Prussia itself is important, of course, for Prussia contains nearly two-thirds of the population of Germany, and includes most of the great cities of Germany, notably Berlin and Frankfurt.

A Hitlerite Prussian government, resting on some secure coalition in the Landtag, controlling a vast administrative machine and able gradually to install his own men in key positions (most notably in the police force), would make the position of Reich Ministers like Dr. Bruening and General Groener almost impossible.

KEY POSITION.

Fortunately—since the overthrow of Dr. Bruening at this juncture would be an unqualified disaster—the transference of the administration in Prussia to Hitlerite hands is very far from a certainty. The Left Centre coalition government under Dr. Otto Braun, and with Herr Severing in the key position of Minister of the Interior remains in office not merely till it resigns, but till the Diet by a clear 50 per cent. vote elects a Prime Minister of some other colour. The Hitlerites alone cannot get their nominee chosen, for they command only 163 votes out of 422.

The addition of the 31 Nationalists will not carry them to office, though it will carry them very near it, and even the support of another ten members from odd groups will not quite suffice. If the 57 Communists joined forces with the Nazis the situation would be very different, but the Communists can hardly desire to see Herr Hitler Dictator of Prussia. Herr Braun is more likely to continue in office, governing as best he can without a majority in the Diet, with the possibility always in the background of the Government of the Reich taking over part, at any rate, of the functions of the Prussian Government under an emergency decree.

DEVELOPMENTS.

There are other conceivable developments. The Nazis may succeed in making terms with the Catholic Centre, but in that case they would have to commit themselves not only to a definite policy (which they have never done yet) but a reasonable policy. Many worse things could happen than that, for the responsibility of office might sober enough of the party to leave the incurable extremists impotent, while intelligible anger at exclusion of office through a doubtful manoeuvre, like the eleven-hour change in the procedure rules for the election of Prime Minister, might well find its only issue in extra Parliamentary action.

National Socialism is undeniably the predominant political phenomenon in Germany to-day. That is incontestable, whether at this particular moment the National Socialists gain office in Prussia or are kept out of it. Hitlerism has been created out of an acute sense of national grievance, skillfully exploited. To foment feeling in a country suffering economically as Germany is suffering is easy enough, and the failure of the rest of the world to keep faith with Germany in the matter of disarmament gives Herr Hitler one more effective weapon, while it goes far to paralyse his more moderate opponents. While Stresemann was alive his policy of fulfilment of Treaty obligations produced visible and tangible

results. There were Locarno and Germany's entry into the League of Nations. The Dawes and Young plans were believed, at any rate, to be alleviating the burden of Reparations. A disarmament treaty was being worked out of Geneva. The Rhineland was evacuated in 1930. All those enabled the moderates in Germany, represented by President Hindenburg, to hold their own against all internal assaults.

THE TREATIES.

Now Stresemann is gone, and Briand, whose policy did as much for Stresemann in Germany as his own wisdom and courage, is gone too. The Young Plan has foundered, Germany can no longer make reparation payments, and when Dr. Bruening compelled to make some concession to a public opinion excited by Herr Hitler, says he sees no prospect of being able to resume them, the whole Press of Paris denounces him as a deliberate treaty-breaker. When, on the other hand, Hitler justifies his reputation of the Versailles pledges by the refusal of the Allied Powers to honour their undertakings in the matter of disarmament. Dr. Bruening, with the facts staring the world in the face, is left powerless to reply. Hitler, rallying to his standard the unemployed workers, whom he has housed and paid two marks a day, and equally the unemployed intelligentsia emerging year by year from the universities with no careers open for them and no satisfaction for their often laudable, if misdirected, aspirations, has turned to the utmost political advantage the discontent and unrest with which Germany, abnormally sensitive to

FEDERATED STATES
OF CHINA
And A Reorganised DefenceLEAGUE'S CHANCE TO HELP
A GREAT NATION

Mr. Owen M. Green, late editor of the "North China Daily News", writes in the "Spectator" in mail week:—

Whether the peace parleys between China and Japan have broken down, or are only indefinitely postponed, is a matter of merely trifling with terms. The two points of view are simply irreconcilable. The Chinese demand unconditional evacuation of all Japanese troops before they will discuss peace. The Japanese will not budge without convincing guarantees of safety for their nationals and suppression of the boycott "and all other anti-foreign demonstrations." They have set the plainest limit on what they will discuss at Geneva. The deadlock daily grows more and more critical.

The conclusion is irresistible that the situation must be approached from a new angle. The unescapable background, whatever we may think of Japan's recent actions, is China's chaotic and lawless condition, and no peace settlement of the slightest value can be contrived which does not include a bold, constructive effort to apply a remedy for her sickness. China is not a country but a continent, twenty-five times the size of Great Britain, full of differing peoples and languages, held together even at the best of times by the loosest bonds, now rent asunder by jealousy and faction with small hope of pulling themselves together unaided. That is the opinion of many of the sincerest friends of China, men wholly sympathetic with Nationalist ideals.

SOUTH CHINA'S VIEWS.

The breach between Nanking and Canton, which began a year ago, is as wide as ever, since the Cantonese accuse Nanking of deliberately leaving the 19th Army unsupported. Meanwhile, the old Nanking Government has disappeared to Loyang in central northern China, and the Cantonese generals reign in Nanking. South China's views, even when nominally in harmony with Centre and North, are always markedly parochial. Yunnan, in the south-west, is virtually an independent State. Szechuan, the

pressure of world conditions, is in ferment, and the result is the Nazi victory in Prussia.

OUTSIDE FORCES.

forces outside Germany as inside. If Hitlerism is to be checked it must be at least its much by Dr. Bruening is fighting for sane government with a courage and an ability that provoke profound admiration. He is one of the great statesmen of Europe, greater unquestionably than any man in the political arena in France since Briand's death and both in Germany's interests and Europe's he deserves all the support the politicians of other countries can give him. International problems, of course, cannot be given a particular solution just because that solution would suit Germany, or the present German Government, but when the obviously right solution of certain problems happens to be a solution that would tend to strengthen the sober against the subversive elements in Germany there is a double reason for pressing that solution forward. That double reason exists in regard to the two outstanding problems in the international field, disarmament and reparations. The results of the Disarmament Conference and the Lausanne Conference will affect Germany profoundly.

FRENCH CRISIS.

Meanwhile France goes to the polls. The expression of German Nationalism involved in Hitler's victory might well evoke an answering expression of French Nationalism. In some sections of the Press there are signs of that, but fewer than might have been feared. If the French elector is wise, if the growing financial and economic stringency in his own country warns him of the perils threatening Europe, he will realize that the one hope lies in Franco-German co-operation, most notably in such matters as reparations and disarmament, and he will vote for men prepared to put that policy into practice. It will not be a plain road all the way.

Germany has made abundant mistakes. The choice of time and method for launching the Customs Union last year was deplorably inept. But the past must be left to itself and the future faced, and the future of Europe depends more at this moment on the wisdom and breadth of vision of the people of France than on any other factor.

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PREVENTS PYORRHOEA

to its orbit.

FINANCE.

Finance and the overgrown army are the basic points for action. The Customs and Salt Gabelle offer an example of how finance could be handled. In each case the responsible work is done by foreigners, as servants of China, under a Chinese superintendent. Probably the only effective way with the army would be to organize portions of it as gendarmerie under foreign officers, to police roads and waterways. As peace was restored, the country would easily absorb the superfluous troops in normal employment.

The foreign officers would have the paying of the gendarmerie, but always be responsible to the Chinese Minister of War, the object being to get the work done without loss of "face" for China.

If it be objected that China, as an independent State and member of the League, cannot be offered help, but must first ask for it, the answer is that she must be induced to ask for it. The times are too crucial to stand on punctilio. There are, in the general intractability of the position, arguments to which it may be believed the Chinese would listen.

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The preliminary persuasion, of course, would not be put publicly. But those versed in oriental diplomacy well understand how to manage such things.

The idea of a Federated States of China was very popular with Nationalists thirteen years ago. Possibly, the League of Nations might revive it, as the only way of reconciling provincial jealousies in a working whole. Thus, too, might be solved the appalling problem of Manchuria which, on a general scheme of equitable partnership among the different provinces, would quickly come back into the Chinese fold.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu-Palshakh, Vad 3, 1933
Parisi-Adar 19, 1301
Muslim-Mohurram 16, 1351
Sunrise 6h 2m
Sunset 7h 9m
Hightide-1-34, 14-33,
Lowtide-7-33, 20-54

Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 27th May 10h 24m a.m.
12th June; Full Moon, 18th June.
New Moon June 5, 1st Quarter 12th June, 3h 9 m; Full moon, 18th June 6h 8m; p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
"Wicked", featuring Elissa Landi.
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS
"I take this Woman".
To-day at 6 p.m. only.

CAPITOL
"Sporting Blood".
Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO
"Good News".
Daily at 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.

PATHE
"Midnight Daddies".
To-day at 6 p.m. only.

WELLINGTON
"Daddy Long Legs".
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME
12 noon, Gramophone Records;
7 p.m., Miss Lakdawalla's Light Music; and S.J. Madhavai's Sitar Solo; 9 p.m. news in Hindi

SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.
There will be a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of our late beloved Director Very Rev. Mr. Clement Pinto to-day (Monday) at 7-30 a.m. preceded by Solemn Office of the Dead on Sunday the 22nd at 6 p.m.

STOP PRESS

GREETINGS TO MISS EARHEART

LONDON, May 22.
A downpour of rain and a peal of thunder greeted Miss Earheart on her arrival at Hanworth aerodrome at 6 in the evening, on board the film company's plane from Londonderry.

The American Air Attache and an enthusiastic crowd greeted the heroine who, before leaving Londonderry, received a flood of congratulatory telegrams. The senders including Miss Amy Johnson, Mollison and American Ambassador, who invited the air woman to stay at the Embassy and declared: "All Americans are proud of what you have done and the splendid and courageous manner in which it has been accomplished."—*Reuters' Special.*

BRIG-GENL L. W. SADLER-JACKSON DEAD

LONDON, May 22.
Paris-Brigadier-General Lionel Warren De Vere Sadler-Jackson, D.S.O., a great authority on polo, and big game hunting, was killed in a motor accident between St. Quentin and Boulogne.—*Reuters' Special.*

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BURY THE PAST

Hindu-Muslim Leaders' Appeal To Bombay

BEST WAY TO HELP CAUSE OF PEACE IS TO RESUME YOUR BUSINESS

The following manifesto has been issued on Sunday evening under the signatures of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Chairman, Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee, Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas; Messrs. Lalji Naranji; Shantidas Askuram; Velji Lukharsey; Poonsey; H. Meisheri; A. A. Begmahomed; Lakhmidas Rowsee; Fairsee; Alarakhia Abba; (alias) Khelha; Hoosenally; M. Rahim-tulla; Khan Samad Khan; Mahuradas Vissonji Khimji; Tara-chand Ghanshyamdas; Shoorji Vallabhdas; Rahimtulla M. Ghisoy; Husseinbhai A. Lalji; Mahomedally Allabux and M. Hindade.

THE APPEAL.

"We, the undersigned, appeal to the Hindu and Muslim citizens of our great city to maintain harmonious relations between and entertain brotherly feelings towards each other."

"BURY THE PAST."

"We must forget and bury the immediate and unfortunate past. No useful purpose will be served by mutual recriminations. For more than a week our city has been in the grip of some evil and malignant spirit. The events of the past few days are a matter of deep shame and disgrace to every one of us. The fair name of our city has been tarnished and its reputation brought low. It is our duty to remove this stigma and to do our best to see that such incidents do not occur again."

OUR CIVIC DUTY.

"We are all interested in the peace and welfare of our city. We

want it to flourish, and business to prosper. This can only happen if we are conscious of our civic duty and our civic responsibilities. And our greatest civic duty and the best appreciation of our civic responsibilities is to live in peace and amity with each other."

"We have the greatest respect for all religions. We deeply deplore and condemn all acts which during the past few days have hurt the feelings and susceptibilities of the two communities. The true spirit of Hinduism and of Islam is to respect every religion and to realise that the Creator is worshipped in many forms and manifestations."

DAWN AT HAND.

"We have lived through a terrible night, and the dawn is at hand. And the dawn can only be hastened, if people will forget the horrors of the past few days and look to the future. We appeal to every one to resume his normal activities. Until shops are opened, and business is transacted, confidence, that sure harbinger of settled conditions, will never return. We have the authority of the Police Commissioner to say that he will do his utmost to maintain law and order, irrespective of caste or community. Every protection will be given to peaceful and law-abiding citizens who are engaged in their every-day pursuits. The best way to help the cause of peace is to resume our business, whatever it is, in right earnest and to show confidence in ourselves, and, in our fellow citizens."

GOVERNOR TOURS ROUND DISTURBED AREA

City Returning To Normal Life

BOMBAY, Sunday.
H. E. the Governor of Bombay once again visited the mill area on Sunday at 1-30 p.m. accompanied by Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. G. A. Thomas, the Home Member.

The city seemed to have again assumed the normal appearance. Throughout the city, from Mahim to Fort, and DeLisle Road, Agripada Kalachowki and Bholwada at Dadar perfect peace and quiet prevailed.

RETURNING TO NORMAL.

A representative of the "Chronicle" who took a three hours' round the affected area found nothing but the resumption to normal life. Even Dongri, Mohamedali Road and Kalbadevi Road showed signs of the restoration of peace. One or two incidents occurred in the morning. They were as follows:

At Foras Road it was reported to the police that some Muslims were stoning the Improvement Trust Building. The Police arrested two Muslims.

Likewise at Chor Gali near Lal Baug some rags soaked in kerosine oil in a house occupied by Hindus were found by the police. Except these two trivial incidents no cases of stray assaults were reported to the police.

The Municipal Health Department workmen also started the work of cleansing the City in right earnest and a number of lorries were engaged to remove the accumulated refuse of the last one week.

MILITARY PATROLS IN MILL AREA.

Although it was the full working day for the mills nearly all the mills in the mill area were closed on Sunday as the workers took holiday of their own accord. The military and the police, therefore, maintained their patrols in the mill area in lorries.

810 INMATES IN WORLI PRISON

The temporary jail at Worli had on Sunday 810 "Mavals" or undertrial prisoners who are remanded there for two weeks. On the first day of the round up viz. Thursday 232 men were sent to this temporary jail, on Friday 312 and on Saturday 377, making a total of 919. Out of these, 109 are released on bail. The remaining 810 are in jail custody. They are allowed to be fed by their friends and relatives if they so desire.

TRACING MISSING HINDUS

Hindu Relief Committee's Efforts

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee Hala Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, writes:— It has been brought to the notice of the Hindu Relief Committee that several persons who left their houses have not been properly traced. The Hindu Relief Committee has been collecting information in regard to all persons who either died or were wounded as a result of the disturbances. The public are therefore informed that in case they know of any such person whose whereabouts cannot be found; they should communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee in order that he may make proper enquiries.

FIVE CENTRES.

The Hindu Relief Committee was started since the evening of the 15th instant and has been giving relief to persons and families who have suffered on account of riots. It has opened up 5 different places to lodge persons who have been removed from the disturbed areas. They are:—

1. Old Hala Bhatia Mahajan Wadi.
2. New Hala Bhatia Mahajan Wadi.
3. Krishna Baug.
4. Morarji Velji's Building.
5. Keshav Baug.

FREE MEALS.

The Committee have opened kitchens at all the above places, where free meals are given. At several places in the town food is also supplied to the needy. The public are informed that they should communicate with the Hon. Secretary for any matter of relief for any persons at Hala Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road—Telephone No. 24321.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

The Reception Committee of the Conference is formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Dattatraya Waman Raut. The Conference is to be held on the 5th of June, at 3a sein District Thana. The Reception Committee has elected Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.A. LL.B. 41.A. as President. Sir A. P. Patro, Sir K. V. Reddy, Rai Bahadur Naidu and Honourable Divan Bahadur Kambal will attend the Conference.

DR. AMBEDKAR IN POONA

Mr. Rajbhoj Protests Against Kamptee Hooliganism

POONA, May 22.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar paid a visit to Poona yesterday and the occasion was taken advantage of by the local Depressed Classes and the All-India Untouchability League to present him with congratulatory addresses. Dr. Ambedkar received a rousing reception from a large gathering of the community and was taken in a procession through the principal streets on the Cantonment to the Head Quarters of the Mission where addresses were read.

WHAT THE DOCTOR WANTS

Replying Dr. Ambedkar said that he did not want temples, or wells or inter caste dinners but Government service, food, clothing, education and other opportunities.

Besides caste systems there were other distinctions, such as "Guna Bhoda" for education which political reforms needed. He for this reason changed his opinion and was now convinced that political reform should precede social reform.

He also stressed the necessity of the community having separate electorates for the time being even though leaders like Rao Bahadur Raja and Caval now advocated the Joint Electorates.

PROTEST AGAINST KAMPTEE HOOLIGANISM.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, leader of the opposite group who was served with a notice by the District Magistrate not to interfere with the doings of Ambedkar's party, held a protest meeting and passed resolutions supporting Rajbhoj and condemning the assault on Mr. Rajbhoj and others at Kamptee.—A.P.

RIOT SITUATION IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 1.)
reported, one killed and two injured.

Three military posts were withdrawn on Saturday night.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.
The Chief Presidency Magistrate issued an order yesterday closing the plot of land at the junction of Cawasji Patel Tank Road and Girgaum Back Road, where the two tombs are situated, which had been the subject of dispute before the riots.

It was found that during the disturbances both tombs had been demolished and that Sadhus and other Hindus had taken possession of the place and were setting up images, etc. They had also taken possession of part of a small municipal recreation ground nearby and were making similar use of it.

BAN FOR 2 MONTHS.

In view of the communal tension in the City and the dangerous situation that might arise if these plots of ground were ostentatiously used as places of worship, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has ordered all Hindus and Mahomedans to abstain for a period of two months from entering the recreation ground as well as the vacant plot of ground where the tombs were.

DOCTORS & CURFEW ORDER

Chief Presidency Magistrate Grants Exemption

Many doctors in Bombay were in doubt as to the legal implications of the curfew order, as regards their professional attendance on patients and at hospitals in the areas specified under the order, during the curfew hours of 8 p.m. to 6 a.m., and were anxious to have an authoritative ruling on the question.

Accordingly, Dr. K. K. Dada-chanji, president of the Bombay Medical Union, wrote to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on last Saturday requesting him to give such a ruling, and to exempt the doctors from the application of the curfew order.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate was good enough to issue an urgent order to the police the same evening, that all doctors were entitled to attend to their professional obligations, anywhere in the City, during all hours of the night, without interference from any quarter, provided they carried with them as usual their professional cards, for identification, when necessary.

IS THIS TRUE SWADESHI?

Mill-Owners Purchase Of Foreign Cotton Under Searchlight

(By our Trade Commissioner.)
Importation of foreign cotton and particularly American cotton has ruined cotton growers of this country. This practice on the part of Indian Mills has resulted in heavy losses to themselves and it will take several years to overcome the evil effect on the economic structure of India. More than 2 lac bales of American cotton have already arrived and about 50,000 bales are on their way to India. Taking into consideration the heavy weight of American cotton bales, the total imports of only American cotton will be something like 3 lacs of bales in the term of Indian cotton bales. These imports, valued on an average price, must have cost at least Rs. 5 crores. This is a dead loss of capital for some time, till India finds buyers for her cotton. These purchases of American cotton were made in a rising market and now prices have again declined, which means that our mills are losing heavily on the unsold stock of cloth.

MR. MODY'S STATEMENT.

In the face of this disastrous result Mr. H. P. Mody, the chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, has the boldness to say that the policy of importing foreign cotton will not hit the interest of this country. It seems that Mr. Mody has hardly realised the actual state of affairs. Thousands of Indian cotton bales, as good as imported American cotton and even in some cases superior cotton is lying idle in Sawree godowns and up-country cotton stations because there is no demand although prices are low enough.

IS IT SWADESHI?

The absence of demand is mainly due to indiscriminate imports of American cotton at a time when it was not wanted. Indian Mills have paid considerably higher prices for their imports of American cotton, and now when Indian cotton of good staple is available in large quantities our mills have no courage or means to buy even at rock-bottom prices. They want Indian consumers to pay stiff prices for Indian cloth because they have made a mistake. I ask the Chairman, is this your definition of Swadeshi? And with this policy you propose to compete with the finer qualities of goods which come from Lancashire and Japan?

UNECONOMIC MEASURES.

Indian cotton industry was relieved of no small burden when the excise duty on cloth was removed. Indian cotton mills agitated for concessions from the Government on the ground that the import duty then existing did not have full effect as a protective measure. Since the excise tax on cloth was discontinued, the import duty on piecegoods has been increased considerably. These measures have not yet improved our textile industry and support Swadeshi.

ELECTRIC SERVICE ON B. B. & C. I. RY. DISORGANISED

Sequel To A Fire In Bandra Substation

15 MINUTE SERVICE BETWEEN CHURCHGATE & BANDRA TO-DAY

BOMBAY, May 22.
The District Traffic Superintendent, Grant Road, B. B. & C. I. Railway, wires from Bandra:— "Owing to a fire on Saturday (21st) night in Bandra substation, causing some considerable damage to the high tension switch gear the train service throughout Sunday (the 22nd), on the Bombay local and suburban section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was disorganised, as only a restricted supply of electrical energy was available."

15-MINUTE SERVICE TO-DAY.

It is hoped to run a 15-minute service between Bandra and Church Gate and a thirty-minute service between Borivli and Bandra during the morning and evening rush hours to-morrow (Monday 23rd).

The G. I. P. Railway electric train service between Bandra and Victoria Terminus which was affected for a short period on Sunday morning has been restored to normal. The usual service will run as hitherto.—A. P.

Steam Engine Train Service Improvised

A Correspondent writes:— The electric train service on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was disorganised on Saturday night owing to a fire in Bandra substation.

On account of the disorganisation of all local trains which lasted for more than 24 hours great inconvenience was caused to the suburban residents, and hence they were unable to reach Bombay or return home in time. The railway authorities, however, brought into service the old steam-engine trains to convey the suburban residents to Bombay and back. Single unit trains were also run to speed up the traffic during office hours.

our mills are thinking and planning uneconomic measures to meet foreign competition.

SHORT-SIGHTED.

Mr. Mody says that American cotton finds its way into our market because of the more favourable parity of its price. This is a very short-sighted policy. Just to save a trivial difference, our mills are losing heavily now. It was not the attractive parity of price of American cotton, which induced large imports. But in some cases it has been found that our mills or their buyers had little knowledge of American cotton. The quality in each American cotton bale is not uniform and there is heavy loss of weight. In some cases American cotton was imported to spin higher counts, but in effect it was found inferior and unsuitable for higher counts. Such undesirable cotton was again sold out at heavy losses.

SITUATION TO-DAY.

What is the situation to-day? Indian cotton prices have declined considerably and owing to utter absence of demand, either from exporters or mills, stocks are increasing every day. Premiums of extra staple have declined substantially and growers of nice cotton, finds no buyers and no reasonable price. If our mills had not committed the blunder of importing American cotton, here they would have had a chance to buy up all distress cotton and successfully meet any foreign competition. But when the importers of American cotton, namely our mills, are not prepared to see things in their true colour, they will have to suffer. American cotton was on a favourable parity for some time and our mills bought large quantities in preference to Indian cotton which is as good as American cotton. Does Mr. Mody suggest that because of favourable parity of price of either Lancashire or Japanese piecegoods, Indian consumers should buy foreign cloth in preference to Indian? Indian Mills, before the present Swadeshi movement, were almost on their last legs. To-day the position of Indian mills is comparatively better than any other country in the world. It is only because of public sympathy. The Indian public are in a mood to pay even a little higher price for purely Indian manufactured articles. But the public sympathy ought not to be abused by Indian concerns. A little favourable price for a brief period is certainly no excuse for Indian Millowners to go in for foreign cotton when Indian cotton is available at their doors. And in the long run they cut their own throats for neglecting their own market, they strike at the Indian farmer who is left without the means to buy the cloth they produce. More than this they show little ingenuity to the Indian consumer who cheerfully pays a little more to support Swadeshi.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
DAILY AT 6 & 10 P.M.
NOTE CHANGE IN TIMINGS



An Epic of Love and Horse-Racing

CLARK GABLE

Ernest Torrence, Madge Evans, Marie Prevost, Lew Cody and Tommy Boy.

Also a CHARLIE CHASE R'n-Roaring Comedy.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY: 6 p.m.

Note: There will be no 10 p.m. show during Curfew Order.

MACK SENNETT

presents
HIS FIRST FULL LENGTH COMEDY.

MIDNIGHT DADDIES

MIDNIGHT DADDIES

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1932.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE

When during the last civil disobedience campaign persistent complaints were made against grave injustice in the classification of political prisoners and their treatment in various jails, Government or their supporters urged that the rules of classification were new and some time was needed for the officials concerned to understand all their implications and that the jail authorities had to cope with an unprecedented situation and the influx of prisoners in thousands. Such an explanation is obviously untenable this time. Yet complaints are more numerous and more grave now and more persistent of the scandals of classification and subsequent treatment in jail. The impression is abroad that the authorities are harsh and discriminating in their treatment of political prisoners, the object of course, being to deter persons from joining the Civil Disobedience movement. Assuming that certain deterrent measures are permissible, or, at any rate, to be reckoned with in the present circumstances, they should certainly not go beyond the bounds of justice and humanity.

WHIPPING OF PRISONERS

The growing practice of whipping political prisoners in jail or even in an open court of law may be lawful, but the law itself that permits such whipping is now an anachronistic punishment and opposed to all modern sentiment and opinion. We understand from a released prisoner that a few days ago a political prisoner at Visapur was whipped till he collapsed and fell down unconscious. While calculating the deterrent effects of such punishment on one class of men Government may also imagine its effect upon the country as a whole.

MIRA BEN'S EXPERIENCES

Shrimati Mira Ben, the well-known English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, released last week from the Arthur Road Jail, and Shrimati Mani Ben Patel, daughter of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, also a recently released prisoner, have

issued noteworthy statements about their jail experiences. Referring to the general treatment meted out to "C" class women prisoners in the Arthur Road Jail, Mira Ben says that it is "exactly the same as that of the lowest criminals, only with more harassing and bullying thrown in." It may be noted in this connection that about 90 per cent of the women convicted in Bombay for civil disobedience have been assigned "C" class. In another place in her statement Mira Ben writes:

The sufferings of our "C" class women prisoners, as I saw them, consist chiefly of endless pin-pricks, insults and harassments. There are not often things which can be called brutal and so forth. But the sum total of the treatment is thoroughly bad and obviously designed to try and crush our spirit.

Sometimes, however, the prisoners' experiences must have been more than pin-pricks as when, according to Mira Ben, "mothers with babies are neither given an extra blanket for the baby to lie on nor are they allowed to have their private bedding for the baby" or when the prisoners are granted interviews "through the bars of a gate, even little children and babies not being allowed to reach their mothers."

WORSE THAN CRIMINALS

Both Mira Ben and Mani Ben are agreed that the treatment of political prisoners is often times worse than that of common criminals. It may be that Satyagrahi prisoners do not often enough complain against their grievances which, therefore, may not be speedily detected or redressed. But it is the duty of the jail authorities to respect the rights of prisoners, however uncomplaining. They may show some special consideration at least to babies who have to accompany their mothers to jail. If it is too much to expect these babies to be provided with any extra clothing or bedding at Government expense, their mothers may be allowed to have their own private clothing or bedding for the babies.

Will Fight For Right

Since the South African Indians have been refused permission to be heard at the bar of the Union Parliament, and their request for an interview with the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Malan, has also been refused, the Indian population has prepared a written statement for the Minister, detailing its grievances. The Executive of the South African Indian Congress has also sent a petition to the Union Parliament to be heard at the bar of the House. We have little doubt that, since the Government have a majority at their back, they will refuse this permission. We do not know the reason for the Minister's discourteous refusal of the request for an interview, as he would have lost nothing by discussing the whole question with Indians who feel greatly aggrieved at the monstrous provisions contained in the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill. Even if the Government were right and Indians wrong there was a possibility of an amicable settlement of the question by discussions.

UNITED AND DETERMINED

The Executive of the Congress is determined to try every constitutional method in pursuance of their object. If constitutional methods fail in righting their wrongs, then they are resolved on resorting to direct action to remedy their grievances. The ground has been prepared for

not affect the existing rights, but only fresh ones.

WILL DO THE RIGHT THING

Indians in South Africa may be trusted to do the right thing to defend their rights and their self-respect, even if the Government of India may not be able to do anything for them. The Executive of the South African Indian Congress are determined on seeing the matter through and deciding the question once for all. The Indians are going to meet in a Conference on 29th and 30th of the month, and they will then decide whether they should take to satyagraha for the vindication of their rights. But the Executive mean to do everything possible to settle the question peacefully. Dr. Malan would do well to see the Indians, because the whole matter has assumed a critical aspect. It would not be wise now to precipitate a crisis, and surrender to the selfish and blatant demands of whites. There appear only two alternatives before Indians in South Africa: The one is, "Indian Opinion" says, to accept the Tenure Bill and to "suffer humiliations and insults; the other one is to stand as one man and take up Passive Resistance Movement against any Bill and fight for their rights. No nation can achieve political rights without sacrifice and suffering."

The new Government is confidently going on with its task of reshaping Ireland, to the annoyance of Mr. Cosgrave and his disgruntled colleagues who are endeavouring their best to make a case for England that England would not dare to make for herself. The position to-day is that even if de Valera were to attempt a compromise with Westminster, the rank and file of the Irish Free State would not tolerate submission in any shape or form to Great Britain.

IN A DIFFERENT KEY

The passage in the Irish Dail of the Bill to remove the Oath has evidently made the ebullient Mr. Thomas, the British Dominions Secretary, realise the necessity of adopting a conciliatory tone in his speeches regarding the Irish issue. Gone is the minatory attitude towards de Valera's Government so far as Mr. Thomas is concerned. He now makes a plea for Anglo-Irish friendship. In a speech at Hove on Friday, the day after the Dail passed the measure to remove the Oath clause from the Free State Constitution, Mr. Thomas recalled how Anglo-Irish relations had improved since the Treaty of 1921 and declared that "it would not be the fault of the British Government if all that advance was wasted."

The de Valera Government are not at all anxious, however, to waste all the advance. They too believe, with Mr. Thomas, that "the prosperity of the Free State is bound up with the prosperity of Great Britain." Britain is Ireland's best customer and British imports into Ireland are by no means an insignificant quantity. But Republican Ireland refuses to believe that her Government must bow the knee before Downing Street or that she should allow herself to be bullied by British Imperialist threats. When Mr. Thomas talks of efforts for "peace and contentment," in which he expects the Free State to play its part, he chooses to forget that the serried ranks of Tories behind him at Westminster and the stormy petrels of the British Press like Mr. Garvin have so far evinced no desire to allow the Free State that "real peace and contentment" which it justly claims. They are still unwilling to concede that it is a matter of "internal sovereignty" for the Free State what legislation it chooses to pass. On the question of the annuities the attitude of the British Tories is not only equally obtuse, it is also patently and unashamedly selfish.

Now that Mr. Thomas sees the wisdom of orating in a different key regarding the British connection with Ireland, it will be of political profit to him and his colleagues in the "National" Cabinet to make an effort, however hard the task, to educate their supporters at Westminster on the Irish issue and bring them round to the view that the continuance of an obstinate policy in dealing with the de Valera Government will be injurious to Britain's interest.

"NO SHACKLING OF IRELAND'S CONSCIENCE"

De Valera Government's Firm Stand On Oath Issue

(From Our Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, May 6. The political atmosphere in Ireland does not show any abatement in the heat and excitement with which the country from the north to the south and from the west to the east is surcharged ever since it kicked Mr. Cosgrave and company out of office. To the encouragement of the Fianna Fail Cabinet, de Valera's Secretariat is piled up with correspondence from all parts of the world containing warmest congratulations for the bold attitude that he and his colleagues have adopted towards the weekly ultimatums which Mr. Thomas is sending across the channel.

The new Government is confidently going on with its task of reshaping Ireland, to the annoyance of Mr. Cosgrave and his disgruntled colleagues who are endeavouring their best to make a case for England that England would not dare to make for herself. The position to-day is that even if de Valera were to attempt a compromise with Westminster, the rank and file of the Irish Free State would not tolerate submission in any shape or form to Great Britain.

MORALLY AND LEGALLY JUST

So the Dail has carried the second reading of the Oath Bill after tense moments of continuous debate. The important speech, besides that by the President, was by the Attorney-General who made a convincing case to prove that under no code of morals was it wrong for the people of Ireland to exercise their legal rights in amending their constitution. He quoted from the speech made in the House of Lords in which Lord Dunsford said that the Irish Free State had the legal power to pass any legislation they wished and that England could not protest. He denied the charge of Mr. Thomas that the Govern-

ment was making a frontal attack on the Treaty. Continuing, he said that every line in the Bill could stand examination by any constitutional lawyer and it would be found that nothing was being done that they were not legally and constitutionally entitled to do. The Bill was water-tight and would stand the criticism of any legal person on either side of the water, and it was to be observed that no assertion came from the British side that they were not entitled to pass the Bill.

The Labour leaders, from their speeches on the Oath Bill, may be said to have realised that until the political issues in the country were settled there was no hope for Labour. The Bill, they felt, did no more than the Government claimed for it.

NOT AFRAID TO NEGOTIATE

Mr. de Valera winding up the debate took some of the points raised in opposition to the measure. Firstly, he pointed out that there was scarcely ever an election held in which an issue was so definitely put to the people as the mandatory nature of the Oath Bill removal. In order that there should be no doubt about it several days before the election, he himself wrote the Manifesto which was published in the newspapers and it was not published on the day of poll, like the Free State Constitution. Proceeding, the President said that he had no fears of negotiations with England. "But," he contended, "when we do negotiate with Britain it will be negotiation about a united Ireland so far as I am concerned, and not before. There are no negotiations needed for the present Bill. We are acting perfectly honourably in the course we have taken. I do not care what view you take of the Treaty, whether on the line of the argument used in introducing the Bill or the British view, or whether

the constitution which we are working is a British creation. The course we are taking is in perfect accord with any of those three views."

WAS IT A REAL TREATY?

They had to try to get some common ground, continued de Valera, and the only common ground was the legal ground. "They were entitled, being a weaker nation on whom this Treaty was imposed, to get out of it the last letter of their legal rights. It was rather late in the day that the British were beginning to regard it as a Treaty in the proper sense of the term. When did they begin to regard it as a Treaty? Only when they thought there would be shackles upon the Irish people."

QUESTION OF HONOUR

"They had heard people talk or honour," Deputy Cosgrave had talked of honour. He would have had more regard for Deputy Cosgrave's opinion of honour if he had used that argument when the Treaty was discussed in Dail Eireann. Who were the people that were talking about the honour of the country being involved then? It was they who told the young men at that time that they would get guns under the Treaty and that when they got the guns they could get the freedom they were entitled to. It was the members sitting on that side of the House who tried to warn the young men of the path into which they were being led."

A SECRETED LETTER

"On that day the former Minister of Agriculture quoted from a letter of mine in which a perfectly honourable and fair statement was twisted by an infamous Press and an equally infamous set of opponents, at that time, twisted it in order to pretend that I was setting brother against brother. That letter was hidden away. Nobody had heard about it." "But now the Cosgrave Party had brought in that letter in the debate for the simple reason to use it against the Government anxious to free Ireland from the shackles of foreign domination. The Cosgrave Party brought in the letter during the debate because in it the president of the Dail had said that the road which the young men of Ireland had to travel was full of severe obstacles, and of all the obstacles, the most serious obstacle was that if they tried to act on the sterling stone policy they would be met by the charge which they were being met with now by Deputy Cosgrave—that the honour of the nation was involved."

WHEN OATH WAS INTRODUCED AT WESTMINSTER

There was no Oath taken in the British Parliament, added the President, for centuries. "It began in the British Parliament as the result of the religious situation. The Oath was a conscience test which I would not have in any democratic assembly." "If they wanted to have a real democratic assembly, said Mr. de Valera it must be possible for all the people to send representatives to the assembly without any shackling of their conscience."

RAILWAY RECORDS DAMAGED

Excitement At Madras Suburban Station

MADRAS, May 21.

There was considerable excitement this morning at Mambalam on the suburban election station of the South Indian Railway when some records of the booking office were found burnt.

It is stated that three lighted torches, made of rags soaked in kerosene, were thrown into the room through a window early in the morning, but fortunately the ticket chest was not damaged, although two account books were burnt.

Notices were found posted on the walls of the booking office urging people to travel without tickets "because the railway company has increased fares."

Other notices bore inscriptions such as "Down with the C. I. D."

Railway officials, assisted by the civil police, are investigating the case.

Tipsy-Cake

The Calcutta Liberals have cabled to the Secretary of State protesting against the establishment of Provincial autonomy without the simultaneous establishment of an autonomous Central Government with safeguards. No doubt Sir Samuel Hoare when he received this protest immediately got busy revising the whole of his plans,—with safeguards.

Professor Harold Laski has now joined the growing circle of people who have heard that the Cabinet are planning Provincial Autonomy. One distinguished expert said he would not be surprised if the Government returned to something like the Simon Report. Well, we should not be surprised if they return to the Simon Report itself.

All this news that is now being cabled to the "Free Press Journal" at great cost of money, and time taken up in "expanding" skeleton messages, appeared in the "Chronicle" long ago and was flatly contradicted by the "Free Press."

It is not a little curious that what we were able to tell the public more than three weeks ago, is only now coming to the ears of people in London as Professor Laski puts it.

Mira Ben complains that the Government don't provide prisoners in the jails with spiritual food. Probably they don't care to enlarge the scope for hunger-strikes.

So "Jimmy" Thomas has changed his tune now that the Oath Bill has been passed. And is it not touching that his first thought is for the prosperity of Ireland, which he wants Irishman to realise is bound up with the prosperity of Britain, so the two must remain linked together, oath or no oath? De Valera has called the bluff.

"It is time for His Majesty's Government in London to declare its intentions," says "The Statesman." Not quite, yet. The ground has not been fully prepared for the shock they are going to give the people who trusted them.

The Chowringhee organ makes a strenuous effort to bring Mr. MacDonald up to the scratch. He may be repeating his promise, it says, and he may be thinking he was rash. But he has made his promise and must fulfil it. Surely Chowringhee ought to know that a canny Scot knows how to slip out of an inconvenient undertaking, if anyone does.

"It is time, we repeat," says the old die-hard of Calcutta, repeating for the umpteenth time, "that the British Government took its courage in its hands and spoke its intentions. They will be met with shrieks of defiance and contempt, but these will be no more distressing than the noises that have terrified Bombay this week." A mere trifle, these noises that have terrified Bombay!

According to the "Free Press Journal" at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (Saturday) the Peace Committee met at Dr. Meisner's house and decided upon bringing the riot to an immediate end. A bright idea, but the unfortunate thing is that they did not think of passing this resolution before the riot began instead of after it was over.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha takes upon himself to describe in five clauses—without any sections and subsections, by the exercise of great self-restraint—"what Gandhi would have done?" Speculating on what people might or might not have done, after the mischief is done, is so very helpful isn't it? Dear old B. F.

A married Captain in the Indian Army writing to "Truth" about the grievances of himself and his kind, who have to suffer the ten per cent cut in pay, says, (1) It has driven them to penury, (2) it has forced them to watch every penny they spend, (3) they have had to chuck the club and can't go to the pictures and (4) and grand finale: "We shall soon have to pay the Government for the pleasure of serving."

This last is a really bright idea. We wonder the Government haven't thought of it. Army Captains may grumble, but we feel sure the members of the C. I. D. Service, who come to India in a purely altruistic and philanthropic spirit, would cordially respond to the invitation.

Notes of the Day

South Africa's Too?

According to a cable from Cape Town a member has given notice in the Union Parliament of his intention to introduce a private Bill for the abolition of the present oath of allegiance.

No doubt this will cause some sabre-rattling in Tory circles in England. It is somewhat of an irony that a few weeks ago General Hertzog offered some gratis advice to Mr. de Valera on this point, and that immediately after he should be faced with a similar situation. It is not the Oath of Allegiance which is binding the Dominions and Great Britain into a federation of free nations, but mutual interests and ties of affection, and perfect freedom to do what they like. We have no doubt ourselves that the relations between the Irish Free State and England will now greatly improve after the abolition of the Oath. It is stated that Mr. de Valera has, by his action, prevented forever the possibility of a fusion between the Free State and Northern Ireland, for the latter is greatly suffering owing to separation as it is hardly an economic unit. But that is only a British Tory view.

Liberal Flurry

The Calcutta Liberals have at last awakened and have cabled to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the grant of provincial autonomy without central responsibility, and asking him to have an "autonomous Central Government with safeguards," whatever it may mean. There cannot be the ghost of autonomy with safeguards, as in practice it will mean worse than the present regime, which is unadulterated autocracy, though there is the farce of an Assembly, with its nominally elected majority. If the Liberals can put up with the safeguards, in effect, it means, the handing over of the most important departments to the control of foreign capitalists, and militarists,—why then not put up with the present regime, which is as good, if not worse than, what they hanker after? The Liberals and their friends may as well know

that the country will never accept the kind of safeguards planned by the R. T. C., even if they do.

Not Much Difference

Reactionaries in Britain have been slow to make capital out of the communal outbreak in Bombay and to warn Government against what they call dangerous premature constitutional reforms. On the other hand Mr. Villiers, President of the European Association of India, is reported to have stated in a press interview in London that communal troubles should never be allowed to deflect the efforts to evolve an Indian constitution. "The only alternative to which is chaos." There is not much difference between the two views. Mr. Villiers, like other Tories, has in mind a safe constitution with maximum safeguards for the British in India. Indeed his anxiety for a new constitution is natural because he expects that some of the existing "de facto" privileges which the Europeans now enjoy will then be converted into less uncertain "de jure" safeguards.

Anti-Separation Campaign

It does not seem likely that the next general election in Burma will return a verdict in favour of separation from India. The leading General Councils of the Burmese Associations are said to be carrying on a strenuous campaign against the plan of immediate separation sought to be imposed upon the country by some discerning people. One difficulty in the way of the Councils is that the electoral roll is extremely defective, having been prepared at a time when active rebellion was wide-spread in Burma. The Councils have accordingly demanded the preparation of a fresh roll, but the authorities have so far declined to accept the suggestion. It is, however, possible for the Councils to fill up omissions in the existing roll by finding out through house to house propaganda duly qualified voters whose names are not mentioned in the roll and demanding the inclusion of all those names. That propaganda may by itself help the anti-separation movement considerably.

BUILDING UP AN ENGLAND ELEVEN

The Return Of "Spin"

OLD STAGERS-STILL THE MAINSTAY OF ENGLISH BATTING

BY—"WRONG 'UN"

The cricket season in England has only just started but the tour "down under" is already a "leit motif" for conversation wherever two cricketers meet. The selectors had this tour in mind even last year in selecting the English sides to meet the New Zealanders, when they passed over such established cricketers as Hobbs, Hendren, Woolley, Tate, Freeman, Parker, etc., to give young blood a chance to show up. It is now admitted in all quarters that, as far as batting is concerned, the search has been vain. Both Arnold and Bakewell failed to come up to expectations and Hobbs, in his 50th year still remains the greatest No. 1 in the country.

JARDINE AS NO. 1.

It is suggested that D. R. Jardine, who will most probably replace the jauntily care-free Percy Chapman as captain, should open the innings. He is cool and level-headed, with the patience of a Job and has the ideal temperament for a "Marathon". He is the only fit man, I can presently think of, to bear the mantle of Hobbs. As for the rest Sutcliffe, K. S. Duleep Singh and Hammond select themselves.

"PATSY", THE OLD STAGER. Hendren in his 43rd year is still as great as ever. He is again an invaluable field in the country and it will take more than age alone to keep this at great tryer down.

Leyland failed to keep up his form last year and since there is no other promising left-hander in the country, Woolley, probably, will be called upon to make the tour after all, since the importance of a left-handed batsman half-way through an innings is not likely to be slurred over by the selectors.

In Ames England possesses the greatest batsman-wicketkeeper she ever had. Indeed, he would be worth his place in the side for his batting alone.

Greville Stevens will probably be selected if he can make the tour. An indomitable batsman, in style very much like Woodfull, he would be a good reserve No. 1.

He can still bowl well but his fielding, unfortunately, is not all that it should be.

ANOTHER PROMISING ALL-ROUNDER.

R. W. V. Robins is another promising all-rounder. A dashing bat and admirable in the field he has still not enough control over his "wrong 'uns". He sends down an uncommonly perplexing ball along with many bad ones and for this reason has always proved rather expensive.

"Bob" Wyatt is a batsman who strikes me as essentially the man for Australia. Ungainly, even perhaps ugly to watch, he is

certainly not another Palat. But he is nothing if not painstaking and has the defence of a "Stone-wall Jackson". His repertoire of strokes is, at present, woefully limited, but as this does not seem to make any matter in "Marathon" matches he will probably be selected to go.

Round these men can be built the nucleus of a batting side—not so strong, perhaps, as three or four years ago, but still strong enough to give a good account of itself over in Australia.

THE RETURN OF "SPIN". But the most striking feature about cricket in England for the last two seasons is the wealth of new bowling talent, especially of the "spin" type.

F. R. Brown, who is only in his third year at Cambridge, gets an amount of "spin" on his leg-break—probably more than any other bowler in the country. Indeed, in the opinion of "Struddy", his only fault at present seems to be that he "overspins" the ball. For this reason he may prove a better bowler on the sun-baked pitches of Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne.

He bowls from a great height and his pace is not slow for a bowler of his type. Undoubtedly, a bowler of great possibilities.

THE PROBLEM OF PEEBLES.

It would seem practically certain that Ian Peebles will be selected. He is a very hard worker and indifferent to punishment, though doubts have been aired as to whether he can "mix them up" as cleverly as he used to do. He is also very active in the field; indeed the most satisfactory thing about the representative English bowlers is that they can all field well.

A left-hander who did great things last year is Verity. He is rather faster than the usual left-hand "spinner" and can get an amount of work on the ball. He has a good fast ball which will be very useful against quick-footed batsmen, and he disguises it cleverly. His action is loose and looks an ideal bowler for a long, strenuous tour.

ANOTHER LEFT-HANDER.

Voce is a left-hander of a different type. He possesses a model action and is one of the most versatile bowlers playing. When the cricket is soft he can bowl a slow leg-break. When it is hard he can bowl either leg-theory from round the wicket or orthodox fast in-swingers from over the wicket. He can keep on for hours together and is a useful bowler on any side.

Bowes of Yorkshire, a comparative new-comer has quickly established himself in the front-rank of fast bowlers. Unlike so many of his type, he can bowl on any wicket, thanks to his re-

FIRST CLASS COUNTY CRICKET

Essex's Tall Scoring

Rain interfered with cricket matches throughout the country. There was no play in the following first class fixtures. Derbyshire versus Yorkshire. Gloucestershire versus Northamptonshire. Lancashire versus Surrey. Glamorgan versus Warwickshire.

Somerset versus Worcestershire. FIRST CLASS CRICKET MATCHES.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Sussex versus Notts at Hove:—Notts 121 for 3.

Hampshire versus Leicestershire at Portsmouth:—Leicestershire 130 for 6 (Berry, not out, 79).

Cambridge University versus Middlesex:—Cambridge 230 for 8 (Wilcox 115).

Kent versus Essex at Gravesend:—Essex 265 (O'Connor 83, Freeman six for 103). Kent 93 for two.—Reuter Special.

ONE SIX AND TWELVE FOURS

Bad Light Prevented Further Play After Tea

LONDON May 21.

In the match against M.C.C. on Saturday Naidu gave exhibition of late cuts, effortless but powerful driving, judicious mixture of patience and aggressiveness skilful placing and neat leg turning. Apart from chance for stumping he gave two difficult chances in slips, although these did not detract from his innings as light was poor.

He has at present to his credit one six and twelve fours.

Wazir Ali is making splendid progress. He will probably play on Tuesday.—Reuter's Special.

markable height. For a bowler of his pace he can do quite a bit of work both ways and is very dangerous with the new ball.

Larwood made great strides last year. His stamina has increased a great deal. He now maintains a fast pace over long and gruelling spells and can be relied upon to "come again" after a rest.

TATE—THE "STOCK" BOWLER.

A "stock" bowler to equal Maurice Tate has yet to be found. Happily Tate is, to-day, perhaps better than ever. As he is more appreciated on the perfect wickets of Australia he is sure to make the tour.

To my mind England is, to-day, stronger in bowling than Australia—and I am not forgetting Grimmett either.

The batting continues to give anxious moments and the old stagers will have to be fallen back upon but it will be possible to build up a very strong team out of the following 20 odd names:—D. R. Jardine, K. S. Duleep Singh, F. R. Brown, I. A. R. Peebles, G. T. S. Stevens, R. W. V. Robins, R. E. S. Wyatt, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Hendren, Tate, Larwood, Verity, Voce, Bowes, Ames, Duckworth, Woolley, G. O. Allen, J. Langridge.

BOWLING—THE CRUX.

Excellent as the bowling of the side undoubtedly is on English wickets its success with the Aussies is not a little problematical. Brown, Peebles, Verity, Voce, Robins and Bowes have no experience at all of the wickets "down under", and the question whether England can bring the "Ashes" back will largely depend upon how soon these new bowlers can get accustomed to the different conditions obtaining in Australia.

RED SHIRT DISPERSED

PESHAWAR, May 21.

Three parties consisting of six, eight and eleven Red Shirts respectively, wearing white clothes, arrived in Peshawar City to-day from neighbouring villages to picket foreign cloth shops. They were dispersed by the police. None were arrested.—A.P.

ORTHODOX HINDUS NOT OPPOSED TO COMMUNAL ELECTORATES!

Mr. M. K. Acharya's Memorandum To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 19. Mr. M. K. Acharya, ex-M.L.A. is now in Simla. He submitted to the Viceroy yesterday a memorandum on Constitutional Reforms drawn up by the Varnashram Swarajya Sangha, representing the view point of orthodox Hindus.

The memorandum among other things points out that orthodox Hindus who form majority of the population in the country, through long tradition of loyalty, were not given to any vociferous political agitation of either the Gandhian Congress or the Anglicised Liberal League. Not even the so-called Hindu Mahasabha represented the ideals and views of the orthodox Hindus whether in sociology and religion or in politics.

NOT OPPOSED TO COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

After making various concrete suggestions the memorandum says that orthodox Hindus were not opposed to communal electorates. But on the other hand as to franchise the memorandum remarks that Adult Suffrage which even in smaller and more homogenous countries vests only nominal, not real power in the hands of the people at large, will be worse than a farge if introduced into India for the Provincial and Central Legislatures.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

Finally the memorandum concludes that subject to adequate safeguards in the transitional period, the British Parliament should recognise India's right to Self-Determination and should transfer to the All-India Federal or Central Legislature the right and responsibility to initiate all necessary constitutional changes in a future.

Above all else, it is desirable that all Regulations, Ordinances and other special Laws which have sought unduly to restrict political life in India, and particularly those under which political agitators, real or supposed, have been deported or are imprisoned without trial, should be at once repealed, or else replaced by ordinary enactments passed with the co-operation of the people's representatives.

BANISHING UNEMPLOYMENT

Benares University Scheme

(From A Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, May 20.

With a view to tackling the unemployment problem the Department of Industrial Chemistry of the Benares University introduced a M.Sc. course in Oils and Fats two years back. Many ex-students and students studying B.Sc. enrolled in large numbers and evidently the scheme was, it is understood, a success.

Similarly the Senate of the University has now decided to institute a Diploma Course in Soap Manufacture. Metal enamelling and Pottery and Porcelain manufacture. The course in each of the above subjects will be a year to B.Sc. students and two years to the Inter-science students of the Benares University. But for those B.Sc. students who have taken Ceramics as optional, the course in Metal Enamelling or Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture will be only one year.

General Research in Industrial Chemistry and General Chemical Engineering will, it is understood, be introduced shortly as aided subjects. Candle manufacture and oil-splitting was introduced in July last and are in good progress at present. This comprehensive scheme is estimated to cost about a lakh of rupees, and the success will greatly depend upon how the monetary help it will receive from the Government as well as from the public at large.

SAFETY OF FRONTIER: AN IMPERIAL CONCERN

Subvention Should Be A Statutory Charge On Central Revenues, Says Sir A. Qayum

ABBOTTABAD, May 21.

The general debate on the budget concluded in the Frontier Legislative Council to-day. Voting on demands for grants will be taken up on Monday. Several speakers to-day appealed to the Government to release political prisoners and adopt a policy of magnanimity and far-sighted statesmanship and reconcile refractory elements, which would at once ease the tension and lead to permanent peace.

It was pointed out on behalf of the Government that everything possible was being done to usher in the Reforms in their true spirit and in the interests of the people.

Several speakers urged that the subvention should not be subject to reduction to which Sir Abdul Qayum replied that as the safety of the Frontier, and incidentally, of India was an Imperial concern, it might be necessary to make the subvention a statutory charge on the central revenues in the future constitution of India.—A.P.

FREAKISH WEATHER IN BOMBAY

Brief Spell Of Thunder- storm And Showers

UNRELIEVED SULTRINESS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A thunder-storm accompanied by a sharp shower blew over Bombay on Saturday evening affording momentary relief to the people suffering from the oppressive summer heat. The day was unbearably warm but towards the evening, a fierce gale swept the city, doing considerable havoc in the north of Bombay. Many trees were uprooted and huts damaged.

SPELL OF STORMY WEATHER.

The spell of stormy weather lasted for about an hour on Saturday evening and the night was cool.

On Sunday morning it was warm again, but the weather was freakish in the evening, and there was a light shower accompanied by thunder and lightning, which hardly reduced the day's sultriness, which is Bombay's bane for the last month, particularly last fortnight.

Is this an indication of the early outbreak of the monsoon? Weather prophets declare that the monsoon will break out as usual in the middle of June, and this is only a temporary phase.

NEW JAIL FOR AHMEDNAGAR?

Liquor Shop Picketers Convicted

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, May 21.

The property of the Ahmednagar National High School consisting of a plot of land, buildings, school furniture, library, carpentry workshop, etc. was attached on the 5th January under Emergency Powers Ordinance. The property is valued at about Rs. 10,000. Out of the above, removable property consisting of foodstuffs, furniture, library, and carpentry workshop tools is returned. The land and buildings are retained, as also all articles of the Health Home.

A SITE FOR A NEW JAIL.

It is learnt that the Government are thinking of opening in case of emergency, a new jail at Ahmednagar for political prisoners. The total accommodation is estimated at 400.

CONVICTIONS FOR PICKETING

Two persons were arrested for picketing liquor shops to-day. Both were charged under 109 and 110 I.P.C. They were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by the city magistrate.

GENEROUS GIFT FOR THE DEPRESSED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—An anonymous orthodox Hindu, generous in thought and deed, has placed in my hands a handsome donation without any conditions—even as to accounting—to be used at my sole discretion for the relief of Hindus. As the need of depressed classes is as great as of other class Hindus, I have decided to use the amount for their relief.

Any Associations or persons who specialize for the relief of that section of the Hindu Society, if they will get in touch with me, I will be grateful and obliged.

I am usually available at the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 to 6 p.m. every day—Yours, etc.

LAHKMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE

Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, May 19.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

'MAYALIS' MUST BE STAMPED OUT

An Old Citizen writes:—

I am glad to see that the Peace Conciliation Committee has immediately taken notice of the suggestion made by me in these columns that many tea shops and eating houses in the City are the storm-centres where mischief and crimes are planned and decided upon by hoodlums. Since my last article I have met several people who are in agreement with me on the point.

STRICT CONTROL NECESSARY.

All express the opinion that the Police and the Municipality should be very strict in issuing licenses for this kind of business, and in controlling them. A well known and experienced Advocate, practising in the Police Courts, tells me that in many cases of grave crime—such as burglary or serious assaults on people the evidence shows that these crimes were planned in the shops referred to. It stands to reason that all tea-shops in Bombay are not of the class that harbour criminals. Some of them are respectable places which cater for a large number of people who depend on them for their meals, tea, etc., when such people while at work cannot get their food from their homes. A number of other shops, however, have come into existence in many parts of the city to compete with old established ones and it is these that generally attract the maulvi population.

NOTORIOUS LOCALITIES.

If one was asked to point out the localities where such shops flourish it would be a tall task as they are to be found all over, but certain localities have been spotted by these shops. As an instance, I may mention a portion of Bellasis Road. A few years back there were only two or three respectable tea shops in that locality, but all of a sudden a num-

ber of new ones have sprung up like mushrooms on that road converting it into a veritable den of undesirables.

Frequent complaints have been made to the Police about the nuisance the patrons of these shops cause to the public. Few can use the footpaths of that road and certainly few ladies will venture alone on that road.

HAUNTS OF UNDESIRABLES.

Certain shops at the junction of Morland and Bellasis Roads are especially noted for being the rendez-vous of questionable characters. In broad day light young ladies are jeered at and insulted by a crowd that seem to occupy that locality permanently. Cheera Bazaar is another place. Bhendy Bazaar, Frere Road, Khetwadi, Golpitha, Carnac Road and Foras Road are places where such shops exist. It behoves the Police to be very strict in those localities and no loiterers ought to be tolerated in the vicinities of those shops.

INSTRUMENTS OF ATTACK.

As a medical correspondent says in these columns the sale of dangerous clasp knives should be strictly controlled. People ought not to be allowed to carry them. Occasional searches by the Police in different parts of the city for these dangerous weapons, and severe punishment to those found in possession of them might discourage vagabonds from carrying them about.

If the Police can be so strict with the control of revolvers and ammunition surely they can also control the sale and possession of these knives.

As regard the license the Mawli population have enjoyed so far there is no denying the fact that they have taken full advantage of the activities of the Police in other directions. J. D. J. is quite right about this. I hope this lesson will not be lost on the public and Police alike.

W. I. A. A. PETROL CONSUMPTION TEST

List Of Prize-Winners

Considerable interest was aroused by the Petrol Consumption Test held under the auspices of the W. I. A. A. at Worli on 15th inst. Fifty motor cars and cycles competed for the silver cups and medals which were offered by the Association, and some remarkable results were obtained, as shown below:—

The test was run under ideal conditions, and car owners would not necessarily obtain such outstanding results in ordinary daily running, but it can be realized how much difference a little careful tuning can make in running costs.

The list of prize-winners is as under:—

MOTOR CYCLES:—

Class 1: B. K. Kalgootkar, 248 Rudge, 110.1 M.P.G. Class prize—Silver medal, 19.95 T.M.P.G.

Class 2: R. B. Mody, 348 Norton, 192.77 M.P.G. Class prize—Silver medal, 43.37 T.M.P.G. 1st Open prize—Silver Cup.

Class 3: V. K. Khote, 490 Norton, 187.97 M.P.G. Class prize—Silver medal, 41.1 T.M.P.G. 1st Private Owners prize—Silver cup, 2nd Open prize—Silver medal.

CARS:—

Class 8: A. G. Haire, 747 Austin, 58.88 M.P.G. Class prize—Silver medal, 41.1 T.M.P.G.

Class 9: J. W. Malone, 847 Morris Minor, 59.83 M.P.G. Class prize—Silver medal, 43.8 T.M.P.G.

Class 10: J. R. Halstead, 1271 Hornet, 43.77 M.P.G. Class prize—Silver medal, 41.8 T.M.P.G.

M. D. Rane per Malaya, 1122 Peugeot, 43.37 M.P.G. 2nd Class prize—Bronze medal, 47.4 T.M.P.G.

Class 11: A. Aufay per Carvalho, 1629 Citroen, 33.33 M.P.G. Class prize—Silver medal, 44.7 T.M.P.G.

Class 12: E. M. Dastur per J. C. Dastur, 2025 Wolseley, 33.33 M.P.G. Class prize (tie) silver medal, 47.5 T.M.P.G.

H. D. Vakeel per R. H. Engineer, 2025 Wolseley, 33.33 M.P.G. Class prize (tie) silver medal, 49.1 T.M.P.G.

Class 13: E. Weber, 3300 Ford, 49.39 M.P.G. Class prize—Silver medal, 64.0 T.M.P.G. 1st Open prize—The Merchant Silver Cup, 1st Private Owners—Silver cup.

United Motors per R. L. Dowley, 3300 Ford, 34.13 M.P.G. 2nd Class prize—Bronze medal, 39.9 T.M.P.G.

Swiss Engineering per D. C. Gardner, 3359 Studebaker, 33.13 M.P.G. 3rd Class prize—Bronze medal, 53.0 T.M.P.G. 2nd Open—Silver medal.

A. N. Kharivala per D. A. Kharivala, 3444 Marmon, 28.90 M.P.G. 4th Open—Silver medal.

Class 14: A. H. Noorahmed, 4120 Chrysler, 21.07 M.P.G. Class prize—Silver medal, 38.6 T.M.P.G.

Non-prize winners may apply to the Secretary for their individual results.

FOR MUSLIM RIOT SUFFERERS

Haji Suleman Cassum Mitha, President, Muslim Committee, Bombay, writes:—

The Muslim Committee, Bombay informs all Mussalmans who have suffered any loss in the recent disturbances whether by death, injury, loot, or arson to give information of the same to the Committee in its office at 27 Kolsa Moholla, Pydnolie, so that their claims may be registered and further steps taken in the matter. It may be noted that the claims should be filed within one month from the date of the mischief and no claims filed after that date will be considered.

The telephone No. of the Committee is 25504.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

REJECTION OF TREASURY NOTES

Forecast Of Coming Rupee Loan—Another Deficit Budget

BOMBAY, Saturday. The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 13th May does not show any marked change in the general state. Holdings of Government Securities have increased by Rs. 13.97 lacs while loans have decreased by Rs. 109.78 lacs. Cash credit shows an addition of Rs. 55.11 lacs and the cash balance shows an increase of Rs. 127.24 lacs. Government deposits have declined Rs. 83.36 lacs.

REJECTION OF TENDERS.

The most important event of the week was the rejection of all Treasury Bill tenders. This change in the attitude of the Government gives a clue to the prospective move of the Finance Member to the Government of India. Rejection of Treasury Bill tenders is practically the preparation of ground for the flotation of new Rupee loan. And it will not be a surprise to expect early announcement of the total suspension of Treasury Bills, so that payment of matured Bills may be utilized in buying new loan.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

In these days of managed currency and manipulated finances by Government it is almost impossible to give a clear expression to the coming events. Governments who control enormous finances both in cash and credit, find their Budgetary estimates topsy-turvy. Still I venture to predict what will be the new Rupee Loan.

Rapid changes are daily taking place in the international economic and financial situation and the Government of India will not dare to fix the total amount of the coming loan, but in all probability will follow the procedure adopted last year. The new loan will be announced ten days prior to the first application day and this will be during the first week of the next month. The amount will be unlimited but the subscription list will be closed after about three days' notice when the required amount is secured.

6 PER CENT WITH TAX.

Looking to the present financial situation and values of the existing securities, the new loan will be on the basis of 6 per cent. with income tax. Thus it may be at par with 6 per cent interest or at a low price with 5 per cent. Those figures may alter in any

way but the yield basis will be 6 per cent with income tax.

CONVERSION RIGHTS.

Holders of Rs. 14,63,40,000 Bonds (1932) who are to be paid off on 1st October 1932, will be given conversion rights, so that they may re-invest their funds. Conversion terms will depend on the terms of the loan but every attempt will be made to get large amounts and the Imperial Bank of India will also assist if possible to reduce the rate of discount from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. If the Bank rate is reduced to 4 per cent. it will be so after about 5 years for it was in July 1927 that the rate was 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS REQUIREMENTS

Looking to the present state of affairs, the Government will require about Rs. 25 crores this year. Rs. 14 crores are to be paid off and although the budget of the Government of India is balanced and the Finance Member hopes to show some surplus the present trend of revenue indicates a deficit of about Rs. 10 crores. There are no signs of revival of trade.

"CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE".

There is no change in the international situation and the "Crisis of confidence" still continues. Every country is trying to safeguard its own interest. The policy of self-protection is being universally followed at present which is bound to result in individual isolation and deal a blow to co-operation. It appears that in their zeal to protect their own interest nations of the world have lost sight of the age old saying embodying a great truth "United we stand and divided we fall."

DISMAL OUTLOOK

Thus there seems to be no chance in the near future of any revival in trade and return to prosperity. India cannot escape the evil effects and in all probability the country will have to face a deficit Budget next March. At any rate present signs do not justify the hopes raised by the Finance Member to restore the cut in salary in 1933, one will not be surprised if the Finance Member came forward with a proposal for a further cut in salaries, unless he finds other means of retrenchment.

CAUGHT IN ACT OF ROBBERING POOR BOX

15-Year-Old Boy Trapped By Device Installed By Parish Priest

After a wait of three weeks the parish priest of the St. Joseph Church, in the parish of Longneil near the eastern limits of St. Lambert, recently caught a fifteen-year-old boy robbing the church poor boxes. The capture was effected through an electric alarm system which had been installed after the boxes of the church had been robbed three times.

The boy, who is a resident of Mackayville, was taken to the St. Lambert police station after his capture and admitted that he had previously robbed the boxes. He was turned over to the Provincial Police and will appear ready in the Juvenile Court.

On Good Friday, on Easter Saturday, and on Easter Sunday, Abbe F. Hercule Guay, pastor of the St. Joseph Church, found that his church poor boxes had been forced open and the contents stolen. He discussed the matter with his parishioners with the result that it was decided to install an electric alarm system connected with the boxes and sounding a bell in the priest's home and in the shop of the blacksmith. Both were to be sent to the alarm. Marked money was placed in the boxes.

One afternoon at 1.30 o'clock the bell sounded and Abbe Guay rushed into the church where he found the boy. He held him until the arrival of the blacksmith, Alexandre Dumoulin, and another citizen. Then Captain Albert Forget, of the St. Lambert police, was notified, and he sent Constables Brooks and Castonguay to get the prisoner.

There was less than twenty-five cents in small change in the box which had been forced open and emptied just as the alarm was given.

At the station the police claim that the boy admitted having robbed the boxes on Good Friday, Easter Saturday, and Easter Sunday. The prisoner was later handed over to Detective Haney, of the Provincial Police.

ACTRESS KILLED IN THEATRE

Tragedy At "Cavalcade"

An actress appearing in the production of Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" accidentally fell and killed herself during the performance at Drury Lane Theatre, London.

She was carried from the stage and rushed to Charing Cross Hospital, where she was found to be dead.

The actress was Laura Tully, aged 50, of Yukon Road, Balham, S.W.

The accident was out of view of the audience and the performance was continued without news of the tragedy reaching the public.

Miss Tully received her fatal injuries when she fell down a stairway in the wings. She was playing one of the minor parts in the play.

Miss Tully was taking her place on a balcony in preparation for the Mafeking scene when she overbalanced and fell 15 feet.

A cast of more than 300 takes part in "Cavalcade," which is one of the most lavish productions staged in the West End for many years.

It presents the story of two families—employers and servants—set against a background of the pageant of English history during the past thirty years and reaching its climax in the famous toast that England "may find dignity and greatness and peace again."

HORMONES AND CANCER

The Function Of The Glands

The report from Berlin that a Scientist has recently been able to cure cancer by injections of certain "hormones" or products of the ductless glands of the body, again raises the question whether this method holds any hope or not. Not long ago Dr. F. J. McCann urged that, since the internal secretions of the body have the power of regulating growth, they have abnormal forms of growth, i.e., of cancerous growth. Dr. McCann's work has been proceeding for some time now on this question.

There Dr. William C. Susman claimed that the pituitary gland, situated within the skull under the brain, was concerned with the causation of cancer. He found that the front part of this gland was over-active in many patients with cancer, and the back part of the gland was under-active. Now the anterior part (front part) of the pituitary gland is known to control the growth of the body, so that Dr. Susman's theory is similar to that advanced by other workers in this field.

Testing this theory, he found that in mice complete disappearance of cancerous growth of the skin could be produced by injections of a substance called "pituitrin," a product of the posterior or back portion of the pituitary gland. He then applied this form treatment to certain advanced cases of cancer in human patients where only a few weeks of life were hoped for. He gave them a diet low in carbohydrates (starch and sugar) to starve the tumour, injections of pituitrin, and also injections of another gland of the body known to control over-activity of the anterior part of the pituitary gland. Dr. Susman claimed that all cases were benefited by his treatment.

MUSLIMS SAVE HINDUS' LIVES

And Give Them Shelter And Food

The Hon. Secretary of the Market Rangari Mohalla Muslim Relief Committee, Memon Jamatkhana, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay, writes under Sunday's date:—

"The Kasal Mohalla (Nagdevi Street) Mussalmans have saved the lives and shops in Nagdevi Street during the riots. In one instance they saved 27 Hindus in a Bohra's building, giving them shelter and food for three days, and then under Inspector Naval-kar's escort sent them to the Hindu centres, paying rupees ten for their taxi-hire.

"Besides these there are still four families residing in Nagdevi Street Kasal Mohalla in a chawl owned by a Parsi gentleman. They are also helped with food and afforded necessary protection.

A RUMOUR AND ITS SEQUEL. "To-day (Sunday) in our Bazaar, Juma Masjid lane, the Cutlery Bazaar, Abdul Rehman Street and Nagdevi Street, were all opened. But at noon owing to the spread of rumours that the Peace Committee's negotiation had broken down, all the shops were immediately closed. In the afternoon we contradicted these rumours, whereupon again some shops were opened."

FOUR YEARS WITH AL CAPONE

Iron Bars, Cordite And Explosive Cars

How they get things done in America is vividly described in this account of a jail-breaking exploit which appears in "Carrying a Gun for Al Capone" by Jack Bilbo. The author spent four years as bodyguard to the master gangster, says a "Tit-Bits" reviewer.

Conny's plan for getting to the jail gates was not particularly cheerful. We were to ride in a van to the gates, and the van was to be filled with coffins! And we were to be inside them. Jail guards who wanted to inspect the van would not suspect gangsters in the load of caskets.

For those people who may not, as yet, have travelled in a coffin for any distance, I should like to say that this style of travel is not exactly a pleasure, particularly when one has to keep one's mind concentrated on being ready to do a difficult piece of work.

We rode for four hours. Suddenly the wagon stopped. I heard Conny jump down from the wagon. He knocked loudly against its side—the signal that meant "Attention!"

"What do you want?" I heard a strange bass voice ask. "CONNY HAD FINISHED HIM."

"I have a load of coffins you ordered," Conny replied. "Coffins? We didn't order any that I know of."

We were to be stopped at the gate, it seemed. But no, I heard the heavy door rattle open. A revolver shot! The signal to climb out. I helped the others to climb out. I opened my box and climbed down. I helped the others to get out, and while we were busy inside the van I heard another shot. Evidently the guard had got suspicious and Conny had finished him.

We grabbed the arms we were to use. The jail gate was open, and we started across the small court to the cell-houses. Guards from the flat roofs began to shoot at us, and a machine-gun in one of the corner towers began its ominous whine. Two of us got near to the tower and threw a bomb; the machine-gun stopped. Two others had got to the telephone wires and they were cut.

The barred windows of the cell-houses were alive with men. The prisoners rattled at the bars and shouted at the top of their lungs. We got to the door of the cell-house, now out of danger from the guards who had opened fire on us from its flat roof. We were lucky that all fourteen of us were still alive.

The door was broken open by a hand-grenade. We rushed into the vestibule—to meet a surprise that Conny had not reckoned with. Here was a second barred gate—and there was no room for us to stand there while we blew it down; yet to go out in the court again means to risk that fire from the roof. And the guards behind the gate began to fire at us.

"TAKE ME—I'M A LIFER."

We grabbed a couple of iron bars from the first gate we had blasted and forced this second obstacle. The noise was terrible—the shouting of the men, the firing, plus the smell of smoke and cordite. One of our men was down. His arm was bleeding, but we could not stop now for him. We were in the long cell corridor of the first floor. The guards had taken refuge behind columns and gave us no target to shoot at. They were poor shots, thank the Lord, probably they had little practice. Occasionally a hand came around one of the columns in the corridor and fired. I had the satisfaction of blowing one of these hands off with a clean shot.

The worst part was the Joe was on the third floor, in Department F, cell 312. We had to risk getting up to that floor and then having our retreat cut off. We got to the second floor and were just starting up the third flight of stairs when a man came running one of our gang whom we had stationed at the main gate as look-out—and told Conny that police cars were coming.

"Beat it, boys," Conny said "back to the main gate."

We started back. I saw one prisoner, locked in his cell, wearing his striped suit, screaming. "Take me with you, for God's sake," he yelled. "I'm a lifer!"

We blew his gate down and he staggered out into the corridor, coughing and choking from the fumes. We had too much to do to think about him.

We got to the gate just in time. Our cars had down upon without attracting any attention while the guards were busy with us inside. Not far away

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

Hoover Sure Of Nomination

BATTLE ROYAL AMONG THE DEMOCRATS

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

The Party conventions which choose the delegates to the conventions which nominate the Presidential candidates made this week politically important. Mr. Hoover's re-nomination by the Republicans was made certain when Kentucky instructed twenty-five delegates to nominate him, thus assuring him twenty-two more votes than are necessary, but the Democrats are less harmonious. Mr. Smith's victory in one important state and Mr. Roosevelt's in another presage a battle royal—

which delights Republicans as indicating a divided Opposition, and probably its defeat when enthusiastic unanimity might win. Probably most thinkers, though many disagree, virtually concede that Mr. Hoover will be re-elected and simultaneously pray for the highly improbable return of Republican control of Congress, not because they especially admire and trust the wisdom of Republican Congressmen after the Hawley-Smoot tariff enactment which led to the return of a Democratic majority to the House of Representatives, but because the ineffectiveness of the present session vividly illustrates the discomforts of an era in which President and Congress are of differing faiths.

POLITICAL APATHY.

The land from which Mr. Hoover honestly expected to abolish poverty grows under its sufferings, while his political enemies, who were to co-operate and lead him aright and thereby at least share the credit of the return of the nation to pastures verdant with green barknotes, have accomplished only uproar and misfortune since they have controlled the House.

This situation probably explains the noteworthy lack of popular enthusiasm on either side, though the politicians are trying desperately to "whoop it up," as we say in the Press galleries. The Republican organization, however, is not shaping happily, is compact, and is running smoothly and solidly, as Republicans usually do. The Democratic disharmony is indicated by the Smith-Roosevelt battle everywhere, and in Congress by the House's failure to agree to a reasonable substitute after killing the President's economy plan, though the Democratic leaders begged it almost tearfully to do so.

It is increasingly apparent that the attack on Mr. Hoover will be economic and based on his failure to foresee and prevent the panic by curbing speculation, to guard investors, and to give security from dumping from abroad. Europe, and especially international bankers, may expect bitter attacks based on the vast aggregate of questionable bonds floated here.

ATTACKS ON WALL-STREET.

Both these matters have already been heavily emphasised by the anti-Hooverites and are sure to be loudly exploited in Congress and later in the campaign in connection with the recent violent attack on Wall Street, which is immediately impending. If the evidence which one member says exists, emerges, this will be good for many brand-new thrills, especially as the investigators are backed by the Senate's autoeratic power and propose to work actually in New York. The revelations that financial writers in many reputable newspapers were bribed to the extent of upwards of sixty thousand pounds during the boom has stunned, responsible editors and proprietors and has stimulated an unprecedented inventory of staff honesty.

We could see the black wagons of the police.

"THE BABY." The prisoner whom we had freed wanted to climb into one of the cars, but we could not take him. I gave him a couple of back-notes, and told him to head out for himself. I climbed into the second to last car, and just in time. We left behind one car which we call "The Baby"—our explosives wagon. The driver got into our car.

"Did you set the timer so she will explode?" I asked him. "No—let the police monkey around with it and they'll get what they deserve," he said.

Net one of the police or the guards showed any desire to go near this little car, however. As we were going down the road I noticed that the prisoner we had released was hanging on to our car. We could not drive across country with him in his zebra suit hanging to us, so one of the boys took a blackjack and knocked him off.



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Strengthen your lungs with it and get a big Sample value Re. 1, charged only Annas 8 if you exchange this advt. used as a Coupon, writing your name and address across. You may send it to the Agent: Spring Water Depot, Proprietors Dot. Kodak House, Bombay, mentioning your chemist's name. Coupon valid 10 days. One bottle to a family.

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1st May, 1932.

LET US FORGET

Only Through The Spirit Of Perfect Toleration Can Conciliation Come

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

Everyone, when he opened his morning paper to-day must have heaved a sigh of relief to read the obvious signs of the end of the strife which has turned Bombay into a city of horror during the past week. Let us hope that it may be so. But while I agree that there is every indication that the reign of terror is over, it would be foolish in the extreme, to jump too readily to the conclusion that all danger is past.

SHEER NONSENSE.

Even on Friday, while the greater part of the city was comparatively quiet two people were killed and fifty-three injured and various other acts of violence were committed. That the situation is now well in hand is fortunately not to be denied. The Director of Information says it "never got out of hand", which is sheer nonsense.

But I do not want to argue about that now. All these questions—the actual origin of the disturbances, the more remote and indirect causes, whether the authorities acted promptly or were negligent and dilatory—will have to be thrashed out. Those of us who have felt criticism was necessary have expressed it, and the view of the authorities that they did everything rightly at the right time, as they always do, has now been placed before the public. It is better not to argue about these matters. They will have to be investigated later. I would not myself have uttered a word of criticism if those responsible for the maintenance of law and order had done and were doing all that they could do and ought to do. But as long as they delayed and neglected those measures, which were obviously essential to cope with the situation, criticism was not only desirable but the absolute duty of a public journalist.

IF THEY HAD BEEN PROMPT.

We can now see how effective those measures have been and realise that had they been brought into operation on Sunday last, as they ought to have been, the disturbances could not have grown to such magnitude during the next two days, as they did. We shall be told, of course, that time is required for all these measures, that difficulties have to be cleared out of the way. Personally, I am not prepared to listen to that, knowing what has happened in the past and how quickly a conflagration like this breaks out and spreads.

The authorities should have their plans ready to be put in operation at once without waiting to see whether the outbreak is going to spread or not. Otherwise it cannot be prevented from spreading, if the conditions and the fortuitous circumstances of the moment are suitable.

EFFECT OF CURFEW.

Take for example the effect of the Curfew Order. On Monday the figures of casualties had reached in two days 66 dead and 986 wounded. On Tuesday they were 30 dead and 321 injured a total of 351. On Tuesday night the Curfew Order came into force and the figures fell the next day to a total of 185, though the number of dead, 27, was still formidable. After the second night of the Curfew Order there was a fall to a total of 151—136 injured and 15 dead.

If the Curfew Order—to say nothing of other measures—had been

enforced on Sunday night, regardless of any considerations advanced against it, there can be no doubt that the casualties on Monday and Tuesday would not have reached such an appalling figure and every probability that the situation would have begun to mend from that moment.

WONDERFULLY EFFECTIVE.

It is wonderfully effective this Curfew Order. It has a magic effect though, in fact, it is not really what is understood by a Curfew Order. It does not actually prohibit people from coming out of their houses but only from "standing or loitering." But the effect is that 99.99 of the population in the affected areas do not venture outside their doors, and those who have no settled homes mysteriously vanish from the streets, the bud-mashes for obvious reasons and respectable people because they want to help the authorities, they do not want to take the risk of interference and a large number, perhaps the majority, believe, that there is an actual prohibition of moving out at all. The lurking assassin is afraid to venture forth and, if he did, he would find no victims and the assembly of mobs, whether by design or accident, is effectively "spotted." I have yet to understand why the Curfew Order could not have been enforced on Sunday.

AVOID CONTROVERSY.

However, let that pass for the moment. We must avoid getting into controversies of this kind for the moment and I should not have given any attention to the matter if the communique issued by the Director of Information had not provoked it. I must resist the temptation to take up the other points in the Director's statement, which reveals that the authorities are in the usual state of complacent self-satisfaction with their own conduct. It can be left for another time.

THE NEED FOR CONCILIATION

If when I wrote on Monday last, appealing to everybody at this moment to clear their minds of all passion and prejudice and wash their hearts clean of all bitterness and hatred, the need for such a self-denying ordinance was then strong, it is a hundred times stronger now. Just as the tide of violence, disorder and bloodshed has receded under the stern action of the forces set in motion to repress the disturbances, so it is the duty of all patriotic people to join together in driving back the tide of communal bitterness that has now overwhelmed the city.

ANGER STILL EXISTS

This is no exaggerated expression. It would be folly to ignore or attempt to disguise the existence of the feelings of anger on one side or the other, which are widespread. Go where you will in all parts of the city, whether in Hindu or Mahomedan localities and you will unfortunately find these bitter, resentful feelings of anger and revenge animating large numbers of people. You can see it in their faces before you speak to them. They are not prepared to reason or to enter into a logical analysis of the happenings that have brought them into this frame of mind. If it is a Hindu he is convinced that Mussalmans instigated the trouble and are bent on destroying the Hindus. If it is a Mussalman he will call to Heaven to witness that poor Mussalmans, who only

want to live in amity with Hindus, if they are left in peace, are in danger of being wiped out by slaughter because Hindus have been instigated to murder them. It is all very foolish. But it is very pitiable. And it is the danger that we now have to meet.

EPHEMERAL FEELINGS.

The hopeful feature is that these feelings are ephemeral—so they have been in the past—provided those who have influence and authority do not foment their growth, and accordingly as they use their influence for good or bad, both in pacifying the people of their own community and conciliating and placating those of the other community, will these feelings evaporate slowly or quickly.

We have to put out of our minds for the time being, if peace and amity is to be genuinely restored, all questions of how this unfortunate and hateful strife started. I say honestly and sincerely that I do not believe there is a single Hindu leader who wants to injure the Mahomedan religion or wound the feelings of a single Mussalman as such. Nor do I believe that there is a single Mussalman leader who wants to hurt or interfere with the Hindu religion or wound the feelings of a single Hindu. But to hear them talk, sometimes, you would suppose that that is what is in their hearts. And the reason is that each has allowed himself to be persuaded into the belief that Mussalmans are out to destroy Hinduism or vice versa.

GIVE CREDIT TO OTHERS.

If the leaders of both communities will only give credit to one another for a spirit of tolerance and make up their minds not to be moved by sudden and unexpected happenings or indiscreet and provocative utterances here and there, from an attitude of conciliation and sweet reasonableness it will be possible to unweave this tangled skein of communal bitterness and strife. But if men ought to know better, continue on the one side to rush to the Conciliation Committee, of all places, with hot denunciations and demands for enquiry into wild reports, which are incredible on the face of them without waiting to know whether they are true and, on the other, lose their tempers and become abusive, we may say good-bye to all hope of peace and amity and the so-called leaders of the two communities will end in being segregated in two armed camps.

The temptation to say what one thinks of the deplorable scene in the Conciliation Committee the other evening is strong but I am going to resist it. But I cannot refrain from saying that, if Man-lana Shaukat Ali lost his temper and behaved like a bear, which he had no business to do, he had plenty of provocation of a kind that is quite as condemnable as his display of temper.

LET US FORGET.

But for God's sake let us put all this out of our minds now. I have been seeing these things for a quarter-of-a-century, ever since my first arrival in this country. I know that these outbreaks are ephemeral, that the feelings they engender are ephemeral. If I did not believe this I would ask God to let me die, for I sincerely say that I would have nothing to live for, if I had to give up hope that India will win through to national unity and freedom. That hope was never higher than it is now. But whether the day of freedom is to be hastened or delayed depends solely and wholly on the men who have influence with the two communities and to the extent they are prepared to abandon prejudice, sacrifice, if need be, ephemeral popularity, subdue passion, clear their hearts of all bitterness and realise that if they forget that they are Indians as well as Hindus and Mussalmans, their posterity will curse them.

For India can nurture both Hindus and Mussalmans but she will reject those who forget they are Indians and foster the growth of enmity between Indian and Indian, brother and brother. Only if the spirit of Tolerance, pure and undefiled, and sincere patriotism prevails is it possible that the task of conciliation, now before us, can succeed.



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Rules

Here is a complete list of the fruits illustrated:—

CUSTARD APPLE, JACK FRUIT, PEACH, APRICOT, APPLE, MANGO, PAPAYA, FIGS, DATES, GRAPES, POMEGRANATE, SWEET LIME, LOQUATS, LICHEES, PALM FRUIT, BANANAS, ORANGE, MARSH MELON, LEMON, BLACKBERRIES, WATER MELON, GUAVA, PINEAPPLE, GOOSEBERRIES.

- Examine the pictures carefully and then fill in, in the spaces provided the name of each fruit.
- Only the names given in the clues are to be used.
- After you have filled in all the names of the fruits, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
- Address your entries to:

**THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706, Bombay.**

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand them in at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" and obtain receipt for the same.

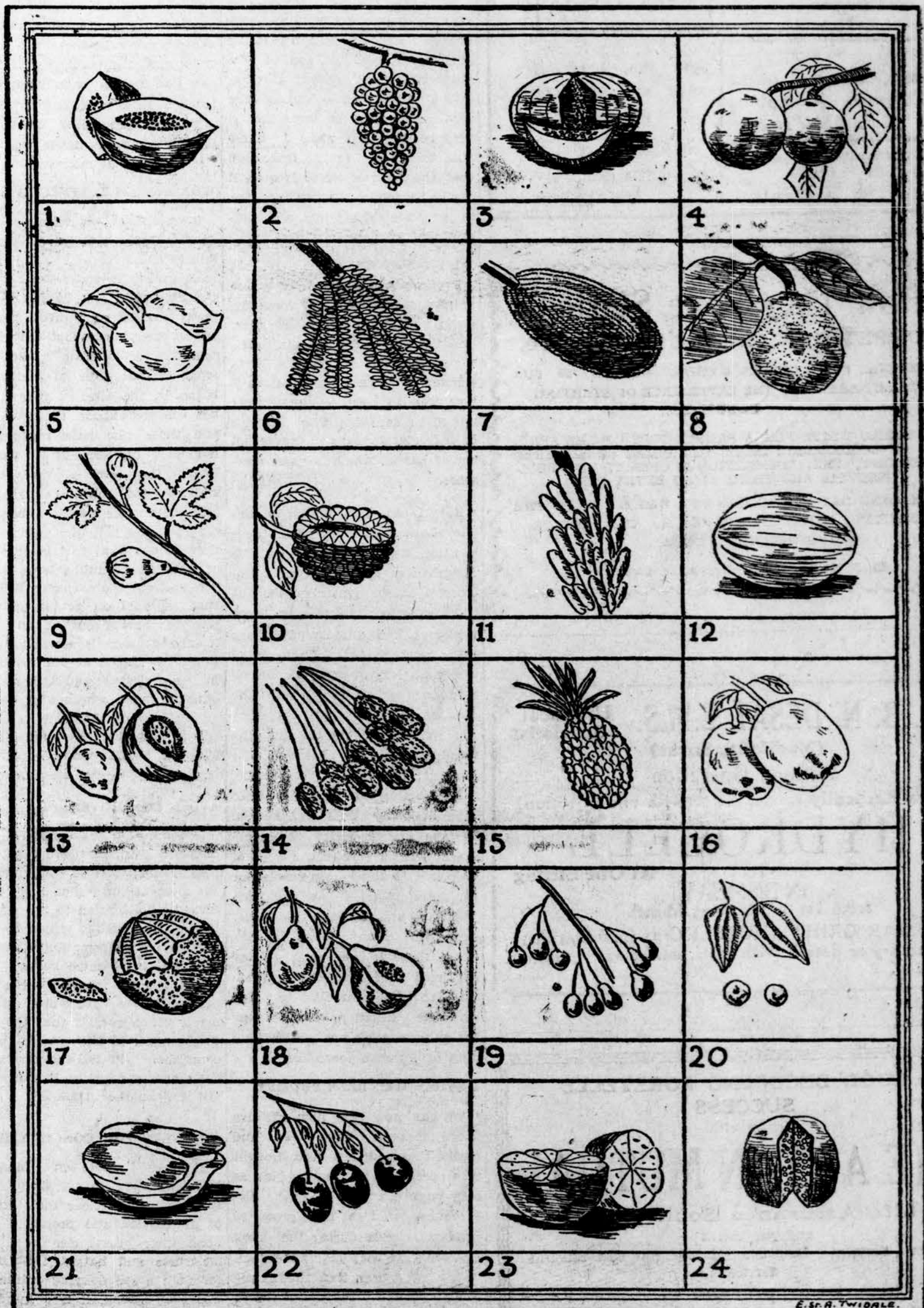
- Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
- No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that competitors accept these rules as legal and binding.
- All entries must be received not later than the last post on 26th May, 1932.
- In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
- Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
- No competitor can win more than one prize.
- No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries, unless handed over personally and receipt obtained for the same (See rule 5).
- This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Familiar Fruits

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME

ADDRESS



PROSPECTS OF WHEAT CROP

Smaller Yield

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the Season 1931-32:—

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30, the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 7.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

During the same period (that is five years ending 1929-30) the ratio of the irrigated wheat area to the total wheat area in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency including Sind, has averaged 23.8 per cent. The ratio this year is about 21.4 per cent.

The figures for the year under report, that is, for 1931-32 shown in this forecast relate to the wheat crop shown between October and December 1931.

Estimates up to 1st May 1932. AREA.—The latest reports show the total area, i.e., irrigated as well as unirrigated under wheat as shown below:—

	British Districts	Indian States
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	1,916,000	489,000
Sind	445,000	33,000

Total 2,361,000 522,000

Grand Total 2,863,000 acres. 2.4 and 29.9 per cent. respectively over the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

IRRIGATED AREA.—The irrigated area (included in the figures for total area) under wheat during the season under review stood as shown below:—

	British Districts	Indian States
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	257,000	257,000
Sind	247,000	1,000
Total	504,000	258,000

Grand Total 762,000 acres.

SEASON.—At the time of the submission of the last report the crop was either ripe for harvest or was being harvested and there is thus nothing to add with regard to the condition of the crop both in the Bombay Presidency Proper and Sind except that in parts in the Deccan and Karnatak the threshing and winnowing of the crop was a little delayed and the quality of the grain was somewhat spoiled by the rain in April.

OUTTURN.—From the latest information to hand the irrigated crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 75 and 80 per cent. of the normal while the outturn of the unirrigated crop may fall between 60 and 85 per cent. of

the normal. In the Deccan the unirrigated crop is expected to return between 70 and 85 per cent. of the normal in all the districts in the Division except in the district of West Khandesh where the yield is estimated to come only to about 65 per cent. of the normal, while the crop assisted by irrigation and that on the canal area may yield between 70 and 90 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the outturn of the irrigated crop may range between 55 and 60 per cent. of the normal while the yield of the unirrigated crop may be even less ranging between 30 and 55 per cent. of the normal. The crop both irrigated and unirrigated in Sind may yield between 65 and 85 per cent. of the normal. The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

	British Districts	Indian States
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	341,000	142,000
Sind	117,000	6,000
Total	458,000	148,000

Grand Total 606,000 tons. 3.2 and 27.7 per cent. respectively over the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Out of the total estimated outturn, about 34.1 per cent. may be credited to the British Districts

and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western Indian States Agency, about 32.3 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan and about 13.2 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States in the Karnatak, while the remaining 20.4 per cent. belongs to Sind (British Districts and Indian State of Kharapur, combined).

FOOD STOCKS OF FORMER HARVESTS.—There is nothing special to mention under this head. PRICES.—These are ruling easier generally everywhere in the Presidency except in parts of the Deccan and in Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana Districts in Sind where they are ruling somewhat dearer, than at this time last

WHEAT IN RUSSIA SOWN BY PLANE

The first practical wheat sowing from an airplane has been successfully undertaken on the Soviet state farm in Central Asia. Planes sowed an area of 7 and a half acres per flight making a total of 300 acres per day. In fifteen days 6,000 acres without mishap thus were sown by four planes flying at an average height of 25 metres at a speed of 23 metres per second with a sowing "spray" 30 metres wide. The cost is not mentioned, but Soviet economic experts emphasize the speed and mechanization.

TUBERCULAR CASES ARE GIVEN INSULIN

Experiment On Fattening Powers

A plea to the medical profession to experiment with the fattening powers of insulin for tubercular patients was made by Frederick M. Allen, M.D., of the Physiatric Institute of Morristown (U. S. A.). He spoke at a meeting of the Clinical Society of the Polyclinic Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Allen, who is also medical director of the Diabetic Hospital Association, said his experiments began in 1922.

"We have given some of the non-diabetic tuberculous patients," he said, "as high as two hundred or three hundred units (of insulin) per day. Some of them have received larger quantities than have ever before been given to human beings over any prolonged period. This does not mean that all patients have been treated with such high dosage.

"The only point is that in suitable cases and with suitable methods it has been possible to give these high doses and continue

them without any signs of harm up to the present.

"Though a slight gain of weight has always been attainable in our experience thus far, the impression is that gain of strength is the important primary accomplishment, and that any attempt at large gain in weight should be deferred until the fever has been reduced by the customary measures. Confessedly many cases are too severe or too

complicated to be saved by insulin.

"In the less toxic cases able to tolerate the full insulin dosage it has been possible to build up weight (seemingly muscle as well as fat) at rates as high as a pound a day."

As for final effects Dr. Allen said: "The strongest warning should be given that this is only a hope and no quick magic cure is possible."

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

MAY 21st.
City of Lille, Jones, Liverpool.
Khandalla, Eadie, Durban.
Rajput, Cole, Rangoon.
Hokkai Maru, Sujita, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 21st.
Alavi Constantine, Jeddah.
MAY 22nd.
City of Salisbury, Myles, Karachi.

LOADING.

MAY 21st.
Steamer Bandai Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Birkenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Fager for Bangkok.
S S City of Lille:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Lille, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Rajput:—The T M Coy's steamer Rajput, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Hokkai Maru:—The K N Coy's steamer Hokkai Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi sailed on Saturday at about (11 p.m.) for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Salisbury:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Salisbury sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 21.

- 1 Clan Macilwraith 2928 Marmagosa 24-5 J Finlay & Co.
- 2 Malwa, 5980, London 28-5 M M & Co.
- 3 C/o Salisbury 4349 Karachi 23 K Nixon and Co.
- 4 C/o Sydney 4326 Liverpool, 25-5 K Nixon & Co.
- 7 Birkenfels 3851 Karachi NF, L Edwards.
- 8 Fusijama 4196 Trieste, 21-5, L Triestino N. Co.
- 9 Calcutta Maru 3214 Karachi 25-5 N Y Kaisha.
- 11 Sumatra 5063, Calcutta, 25-5 I Edwards Ltd.
- 14 Silverlen 2867, New York 24-5 Volkart Bros.
- 16 City of Lille 4054, Karachi 1-6 K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

- 1 Trentbank 3025 Colombo N.F. F. F. Campbell & Co.
- 2 Borneo Maru, 4264, Japan 24-5 O S Kaisha.
- 3 Barpeta 1877 P/Gulf 21-5 M M & Co.
- 5 Tasmania Maru 2523, Kobe, 21-5 O S Kaisha.
- 8 Gambhira, 3196, Calcutta, NF, M M & Co.
- 14 Lalita 302, M'Coast NF, Malabar S N Co.

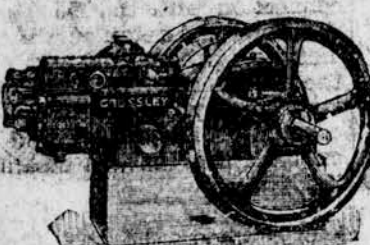
PRINCE'S DOCK

- A Sophie Marie 569 M'Coast 24-5 Merchant S N Co.
B Oostepelle, 348, M'Coast 25-5 Merchant S N Co.
C R Laxmi 124, M'Coast N F National S S Co.
D/E Alavi 2157 Jeddah 21-5 T Morrison & Co.

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Karmala, 27-5 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 3-6 P & O S N Co.

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MAIL AND EXPRESS
TRAINSG. I. P. RAILWAY
TIMINGSTIMINGS AT VICTORIA
TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals	H.M.
Madras Mail	Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-0
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	Madras Express	10-15
Madras Express	Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	Nagpur Express	11-35
Nagpur Express	Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	Poona Express	19-30
Poona Express	Departures	H.M.
Allahabad Express	Poona Express	7-15
Madras Express	Punjab Mail	8-0
Punjab Mail	Deccan Queen	12-15
Deccan Queen	Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	14-30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	Madras Mail	22-0
Madras Mail	Peshawar and Lucknow Express	22-15
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	Nagpur Express	22-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

No.	Up.	H.M.
8 Passenger	20 Punjab Bombay Express	5-20
20 Punjab Bombay Express	20 Gujarat Mail	5-55
20 Gujarat Mail	10 Kathiawar Mail	6-45
10 Kathiawar Mail	4 Frontier Mail	7-50
4 Frontier Mail	14 Kathiawar Express	8-35
14 Kathiawar Express	18 Passenger	14-25
18 Passenger	Departure from Bombay Central	20-45
Departure from Bombay Central	Down.	H.M.
15 Kathiawar Express	9 Passenger	8-55
9 Passenger	11 Passenger	13-25
11 Passenger	3 Frontier Mail	19-20
3 Frontier Mail	1 Gujarat Mail	21-0
1 Gujarat Mail	5 Kathiawar Mail	21-15
5 Kathiawar Mail	19 Bombay Punjab Express	21-30
19 Bombay Punjab Express	7 Passenger	22-5

AT BALLARD PIER

No.	Up.	H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)	Home Ward passenger	6-45
Home Ward passenger	On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs	9-15

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, May 21.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—8-7/16.

LONDON RUBBER

London, May 21.
Smoked Sheet Standard Rubber 1b. Spot:—1-7/8.

AMERICAN COTTON
MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 21.
May	5.70
July	5.75
October	5.99
December	6.11
January 1933	6.18
March 1933	6.35
Middling Spot	5.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 21.
May	5.65
July	5.77
Middling Spot	5.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY
STATISTICS.

	New York, May 21.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LONDON SILVER.

	London, May 21.
Silver:—Market is quiet.	
Spot	16-5/8
Forward	16-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

	London, May 21.
Cold Bar Fine per oz. 15/12/10	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, May 21.
Interest Day to Day Loans 7/8	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1-1/4 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 6 months 2 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, May 21.
T T London on Berlin	15.42
T T London on Amsterdam	9.06-3/4
T T London on Brussels	26.22
T T London on Madrid	44.71
T T London on Milan	71.40
T T London on Rome	18.76
T T London on Paris	93.09
T T London on Prague	123.75
T T London on New York	3.67-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, May 21.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:—	
No offers.	
Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton:—	
May/June sellers 211-15-0.	
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Continent:—	
May/June sellers 410-17-6.	

LINSEED.

	London, May 21.
Linsed Calcutta, (London) ton:	
May/June sellers 29-5-0.	
Linsed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton:	
May/June sellers 27-11-3.	
Linsed Bombay (London) ton:	
May/June sellers 210-15-0.	

WHEAT—EASTIC EXCHANGE.

	London, May 21.
Rosario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Car:	
May/June sellers 20/6.	
Barletta, Russo, per 64 lb. Car:	
May/June sellers 27/-.	
Wheat, South Australian Parcels:	
May/June sellers 27/6.	
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:	
Parcels: June/July sellers 28/6.	

LAW AGAINST SECTION
TO BE PROMULGATED
IN RAJKOT STATE

Orphanage On Non-Communal Lines

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT May 21.
Despite the absence of Civil Disobedience activities in Rajkot, the State authorities on mere suspicion arrested Madhavprasad Valabprasad Pandya and Vrajilal Jadhavji. The former was asked by the First Class Magistrate to furnish a security of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for one year. On his refusal to do, he was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Jadhavji is also placed before the same magistrate. The hearing of his case began yesterday but since the Superintendent of Police could not attend the case has been adjourned to 25th May. Following the example of the Shavnagar Durbar Rajkot Durbar is reported to have enacted sedition law, the announcement of which will, very likely, be made in the next Durbari Gazette.

The Nirashrita Balashrama of Rajkot is the first of its kind in the whole of Kathiawar. It owns an immovable property of more than half a lakh. Its members and patrons are all prominent men. It is run on purely non-communal lines. There are 81 children in the Ashrama. There are 16 little orphan babies one of whom is a Memon, another a Ghanchi, a third a Kathi and so on. It will celebrate its Silver Jubilee by organizing a 'Japayagna' for a week. The last day of which falls on 26th inst.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 21.

	London, May 21.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. 11-3/4	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	102
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 per cent	100-5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	89-3/8
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent.	58-3/4
Sterling Loan	68-3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent.	91
Sterling Loan	64-3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	101-3/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	100-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	

LONDON METALS.

London, May 21.

Market closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 21.

Demand Bills 3.67-3/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

	London, May 21.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:	
May/June per cwt. 7/9.	
C and F Bombay:	
May/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.	
C and F Karachi:	
May/June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.	

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LINSEED OIL.

London, May 21.

Linsed Oil naked, London, cwt: June/Aug sellers 13/3.
Linsed Oil naked, London, cwt: Sept./Dec. sellers 14/-.

GANDHIJI WILL BE RELEASED BY THE END OF JUNE?

Will Go To London Again
To Attend R. T. Conference

HISTORY WILL REPEAT ITSELF, SAYS
WELL-KNOWN ASTROLOGER

"Mahatma Gandhi will be released within six or seven days of June 26, and he will again attend another Round Table Conference in London." This is the prediction of Pandit Shanker Shastri Hosriti, the well-known astrologer, made to a "Chronicle" representative.

It will be recalled that the Pandit had foretold last year of the arrest of the Mahatma in his "Panchang" (almanac) and it had come true. The period which had such a malefic influence on the Mahatma will terminate on June 26, and, therefore, he is sure that Gandhiji would be released about that time.

DISRUPTION IN CABINET RANKS

The Pandit said, according to his calculations, there were bound to be serious differences within the Conservative Party, or in the Cabinet ranks, because of the disturbing position in India, and a new party is likely to be formed soon. It is this party which will work for the release of the Mahatma and for an early settlement of the Indian question.

MAHATMA WILL ATTEND ANOTHER R. T. C.

After his release, as last year, he will again go to the Round Table Conference in November or December next. Last time also there were many adverse circumstances against his going to London, but the hitch was removed at the last moment, and he did attend the Round Table Conference. This time also history will repeat itself, though at the present time everything looks so impossible.

CONGRESS OR NO CONGRESS

Asked whether Congress will agree to such a step, the astrologer said that Gandhiji will go to England in spite of the decision of the Congress, be-

cause he would desire to settle the question in an amicable manner.

Mr. Hosriti confided to our representative that he had got the correct horoscope of Mahatma Gandhi. When Gandhiji returned from South Africa and went to Poona with late Mr. G. K. Gokhale there was a public reception in his honour at the Servants of India Society's Home.

INCIDENT IN GOKHALE'S TIME

Tea parties and other ceremonial functions in honour of Gandhiji were arranged because his great services to the cause of India. But he showed great disinclination to take part in them, and Mr. Gokhale was surprised at his ascetic attitude and a little disappointed even.

He then asked the Pandit, who was staying at the Servants of India Society's quarters at the time to cast Gandhiji's horoscope out of curiosity. With that view Mr. Gokhale personally asked Gandhiji his exact time and date of birth and from that a new horoscope was prepared. Most of the events read from that horoscope have come true, and he had no doubt about its reliability.

ANGLO-AMERICAN WOMEN'S GOLF

United States Wins Match

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 21.

At Wentworth to-day the United States won the first official Anglo-American Women's golf match by five matches to three. One was halved.

The feature of the day was the third meeting between the famous Miss Joyce Wethered and Miss Collet Vare, five times American champion. The Englishwoman repeated her former two successes and won 6 and 4. Miss Vare had a lot of bunker trouble, where Miss Wethered played almost perfect golf. She was four up at the end of the ninth hole. Britain managed to win the two most interesting matches after Wethered's victory. Miss Wilson, the British champion, beat the hard-hitting Miss Helen Hicks the American champion, 2 and 1. The other results were Miss Van Wie (United States), beat Miss Morvan 2 and 1.

Miss Fishwick (Britain) beat Miss Orcutt 4 and 3.

Miss Cheney (United States) beat Miss Corlett 5 and 3.

Miss Gourlay (Britain) and Miss Hill halved their match.

The United States won all the three foursomes.

75-STERLING GOLF TOURNAMENT

Hodson Beats Robson At 39th Hole

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 21.

At Mootown Bert Hodson of Chislewood won the seventy-sterling golf tournament by beating Vete-

1,50,000 OPERATIVES VOTE FOR STRIKE

Plight Of Lancashire Cotton Industry

LONDON, May 21.

The position of Lancashire cotton industry after the decision of the Northern Counties Textiles Trades Federation to hold ballot of its members on the question of strike worsened to-day when the General Council of Weavers' Amalgamation comprising 150,000 operatives endorsed the recommendation that its members should be strongly urged to vote in favour of ceasing work.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN LEADS

Anglo-French International Club Tennis

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 21.

Paris.—Britain leads by seven matches to three in the annual Anglo-French International Club tennis, having won five singles and two doubles matches against three singles defeats.

The notable results were:—Boussus beat Perry 6/2, 4/6, 6/3. Lee beat Borotra 2/6, 8/6, 6/3. Feret beat Diltz 6/0, 6/4.

ran Fred Robson who is 20 years his senior at the 29th hole. Hodson finished the morning round four up but Robson rallied and was all square at 36th.

Amid tremendous excitement the 37th hole was halved in five and the 38th was halved in four. Robson drove into bushes during the 39th and picked the ball up.

SARDESAI ON TRIAL AT CAWNPORE

Charges Altered From
Section 109 To Section
17 Of C. L. A.

HEAVY SECURITY ASKED FOR BAIL

(From A Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, May 19.

Mr. Sardesai one of the general secretaries of the Red Trade Union Congress was arrested on March 18 at Cawnpore. In the beginning he was told that he would be prosecuted under Section 109 I.P.C. Mr. Sardesai thereupon applied for bail and the joint Magistrate passed an order granting his application on condition that two persons that would supply surety for him for sums of Rs. 10,000 each, and that he should himself sign a personal bond for a further Rs. 10,000 (i.e. in all for Rs. 30,000). The order also stated that the sureties and Mr. Sardesai, were not only to be responsible for his presence in the court but also for his keeping out of politics. In failure to comply with this, he was to lose all the bail money.

The police, however, changed their mind, and when Mr. Sardesai was produced on 5th of May before the magistrate the prosecution against him was started under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. On May 5 one prosecution witness was examined and cross-examined by Mr. Zaquir Ali, counsel for the accused. The case was then fixed for 25th of May when prosecution witnesses from Bombay will be examined.

"NO UNDERTAKING GIVEN BY ME"

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

Sheth Ranchhodlal who declined to take part in the proceedings of the court, made a statement saying: "The reference to the written undertaking alleged to have been given by me in the modified notice served upon me is groundless. No such undertaking or any undertaking was ever given by me. I request the prosecution to produce the written undertaking if I have given any."

The prosecution counsel replied that the District Magistrate who cancelled the condition regarding reporting to the police had left Ahmedabad. He would have to be produced to prove that Sheth Ranchhodlal gave a written undertaking.—A. P.

RANCHHODLAL'S CAR ATTACHED

The police attached this evening the motor car belonging to Sheth Ranchhodlal in order to recover the fine imposed on him.—A. P.

"DHARASANA DAY" AT AHMEDABAD

Three Ladies Including "Dictator" Arrested

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

The 18th lady "Dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee, and two other ladies were arrested this evening on the charge of attempting to hold a public meeting in observance of "Dharasana Day."

Earlier in the day three youths were arrested while distributing contraband salt in Manek Chowk.—A. P.

ALL ARRESTED LADIES RELEASED

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

The 18th lady "Dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee and 15 others, who were arrested yesterday were subsequently released.

This is the second time that the lady "Dictator" has been arrested and released.—A. P.

Jailed For Sending Volunteers To Nagpur?

(From A Correspondent).
WARDHA, May 21.

A nationalist worker of Arvi, who was arrested on the 7th inst. was sentenced yesterday to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50—under Section 17 (1) of the C. L. A. Act. He was charged for sending volunteers to Nagpur.

DE VALERA HITS BACK

We Are Equally Concerned
That Friendly Relations
Should Be Maintained

LONDON, May 21.

Have words "Equal in status" no meaning asked Mr. De Valera in an interview to Reuter replying to Mr. Thomas' speech made yesterday.

Mr. Thomas alludes to the sanctity of the Treaty of 1921. Why omit later agreements embodied in the Imperial Conference reports of 1928 and 1930. We are as much concerned as Mr. Thomas that friendly relations should be maintained between the peoples of Britain and Ireland. In what conceivable way can Oath Bill injure the people of Britain?—Reuter.

FREE STATE LAND ANNUITIES

Reply To Britain On Monday?

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 21.

Dublin.—Irish Free State Cabinet sat until early hours this morning considering reply to British Government on question of land annuities. The reply will be despatched from Dublin on Monday.

It is not expected to refer at any length to oath question.

NO MILITARY & POLICE BANDS?

Cawnpore Marriage
Parties To Be
Picketed

CAWNPORE, May 21.

The Congress have started a new move of holding out the threat of picketing marriage parties which engage Police and Military Bands.

Printed Bulletins in the name of the Provincial Congress Committee narrating the Congress events all over India from 16th May, have been distributed. Cycles, notices from local Congress Committee to Boycott British Cigarettes and the Military and the Police Bands were also distributed.—A. P.

TREASURY TO PURCHASE GOLD AND SILVER?

Conservative Amendments To Budget

LONDON, May 22.

Parliament is contemplating one of the most interesting debates of the session this week on the occasion of Conservative amendments to the budget in connection with the exchange equalisation account. The sponsors of the amendments, Messrs. Horne and Amery, both members of Silver Association, will urge 'inter alia' that Treasury should be empowered to purchase silver as well as gold.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 21.

Horta (Azores). Flying-boat D. O. X. arrived here at 8 a.m.—Reuter.

SUBASH BOSE LOSES 28 POUNDS IN JAIL

ANEY INTERVIEWED BY TAMBE

TRANSFER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN C. P.

NAAGPUR, May 22.

As a sequel to Gandhi day demonstrations, three Congress volunteers have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bahadur Khan, a resident of Itwari, who was injured in the Mohorrum clash between two rival sections of Muslims on Wednesday succumbed to his injuries in the Mayo Hospital yesterday.

TRANSFER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

It is understood that all "A" class prisoners in the local jail among whom are Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A. Mr. Shukla, a prominent C. P. Hindi Congressman, and Seth Govind Dass of Jabalpur have been transferred to the Betul Jail while most of "B" class prisoners have been taken to Seoni Jail whither have also been transferred several "B" class prisoners from Amraoti Jail. Allegations in respect of scanty water supply have been made in the press.

Mr. Abhyankar is said to be suffering from stomach complaint. Two local Doctors desired to interview him but authorities are understood to be satisfied that his condition causes no anxiety.

MR. ANEY INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Tamba, ex-member of the Executive Council and a member of Lohian Committee, interviewed Mr. Aney in jail.

According to a press report Mr. Subhas Bose writing to a friend from Seoni jail states that he has lost 25 lbs. in weight and is getting temperature off and on. He feels that the least of Seoni is affecting his health.—A. P.

Strikes Are Mere Trade Disputes

LEADERS HOPE TO ACHIEVE COUNTRY'S LIBERTY THROUGH WORKERS' UNITY

Evidence Belies That W. P. P. Is Acting Under
Instructions From Communists Abroad,
Says Defence Counsel

MEERUT, May 13.

(BY MAIL).

Continuing his arguments in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, Mr. Pyare Lal Sharma on behalf of his six clients who have taken the Communist stand, defended their activities regarding the formation of Trade Unions, etc.

As a large part of the prosecution case evidence concerned formation of Trade Unions and the conduct of strikes by the accused, "Organisation of Trade Unions and leading of strikes was one of the most important part of the activities of the Workers and Peasants Party. It was a normal and legitimate working class activity and cannot be described by any stretch of imagination as conspiratorial activity," said Mr. Sharma. He proceeded:

NO SINISTER MOTIVES.

"The prosecution maintains that the strikes were engineered, prolonged and utilised for some sinister motives. The speech of Mr. Spratt at Jamshedpur is cited as evidence."

Mr. Sharma analysed Mr. Spratt's speech in which he had advocated the path of communism and strikes for the establishment of workers' Raj and for this purpose he had suggested as an immediate task the formation of strong industrial unions and relentless fight for partial demands. He had also spoken against Congress parties.

Commenting upon this speech Mr. Sharma said "It lays down the outlook of the W. P. P. and is in itself unobjectionable, not a single sentence in this speech can be objected to."

HUDA ON WORKERS' UNITY.

Mr. Sharma then dealt with another speech on which the prosecution relied a lot and which was delivered by Shamsul Huda. This speech was a plea for the workers' participation in the political struggle and for finding out leaders from among themselves. Huda had further maintained that the country's liberty could only be secured by workers' unity and not by bourgeois treachery. This speech, said Mr. Sharma, might have been delivered from any platform.

DEFENCE OF STRIKES.

Mr. Sharma then discussed many documents concerning the conduct of strikes and pointed out "they do not help us to draw the inference which the

prosecution wants us to draw."

Mr. Sharma's defence of these strikes in short was that they were trade disputes and were conducted as trade disputes in the interest of the workers.

Mr. Sharma next dealt with other minor activities of the W. P. P. The Youth Leagues were more or less under Congress influence. The policy of the W. P. P. was united front with these youth organisations whenever possible accompanied by work among them. In Bombay there was a group of college students in contact with the W. P. P. which confined itself mainly to discussion of theoretical subjects and this group was expected to develop into the youth organisation of the Party. In Bengal after some preparatory work a Young Comrade League was formed.

HARMLESS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

Another activity of the party which the prosecution considered objectionable was the holding of meetings and demonstrations, etc. on Lenin Day, Russian Revolution Anniversary, May Day, Anti-Simon Day, etc. Mr. Sharma pleaded that this was normal and harmless political activity.

A. I. T. U. C. APPROVES.

Another item in the prosecution case was the weekly newspapers which the party had started, i.e. Kranti (Marathi), Kirti (Urdu) and Ganavari (Bengali). Mr. Sharma read out the official annual report of the Cawnpore session of the All-India Trade Union Congress welcoming these papers and said "they were at least not on the disapproved list of A. I. T. U. C."

NOT CONSPIRATORIAL.

Mr. Sharma concluded by saying that the origin of the W. P. P. was not conspiratorial but natural. The party came into being because of the existing political conditions and the new phase of intellectual development not only in India but throughout the civilised world. The prosecution claimed that the W. P. P. was controlled by communists in India who were acting under instructions of communists from abroad. "The evidence belies it," said Mr. Sharma while he summarised his arguments against this view.—A. P.

"Boycott Day" Convictions At Orpad

(From A Correspondent).
ORPADA, May 21.

Three volunteers under the 36th "Dictator" of Surat district who were arrested on the 12th inst. for celebrating "Boycott day" were sentenced on the 18th inst. to various terms of imprisonment.

All of them have been removed to Surat Sub-jail.

"Dharasana Day" Arrests In Bardoli

(From A Correspondent).
BARDOLI, May 21.

A batch of two volunteers under the leadership of the tenth "Dictator" of Jalalpur started this morning for celebrating the "Dharasana Day". They were arrested at the Jalalpur Thana. Similar batches of volunteers started in Bardoli, Bulsar and Chikli.

Ireland Beat Hungary In Davis Cup Match

LONDON, May 21.

Dublin.—In the Davis Cup, Ireland beat Hungary by four matches to one.—Reuter's Special.

DOUGLAS MURDER

Prisoner's Complaint Against Police

MIDNAPORE, May 21.

Phanindranath Das, son of a local teacher, who was arrested in connection with the Douglas Murder Case and retained till now in hospital, when produced before the Additional District Magistrate to-day, is alleged to have complained in writing and stated on oath that he was assaulted by the police.

It is understood that the magistrate has ordered the Sub-divisional Officer to hold an inquiry on May 25.

The Magistrate has rejected bail application.—A. P.

Katosan Station

Master

(From A Correspondent).
MEHSANA, May 21.

A farewell party was given to Mr. Saroochand, station master at Katosan Road (near Mehsana) on the eve of his retirement after 25 years' service. Railway and friends of the station-master attended the function. A large number of flower vases were presented to him by his well-wishers and friends.